

The Weather

Today—Considerable cloudiness; warmer tonight. Yesterday—High, 23; low, 12. Fuel-oil consumption to date, 55 per cent of yearly allotment.

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Yanks Take Clark Field, Nearby Fort; Russians Shatter Upper Oder Defenses

Wallace Asks Loan Powers In Common Man's Behalf

Approval of Plan To Split RFC and Commerce Dept. Expected Today

(Partial Text on Page 4)

By Robert C. Albright

Henry A. Wallace, only five days out of the Vice Presidency, yesterday ran up his flag of the "common man" before a somewhat startled Senate Commerce Committee, and promised to carry out the President's "economic bill of rights" to the limit of his authority if confirmed Secretary of Commerce with full powers.

The way it looked last night, he probably won't get the chance. For the Senate Commerce Committee called a special meeting today, with every indication they would overwhelmingly vote out the George bill "dividing" vast RFC loan powers from the Commerce Department.

Seen Winning Lesser Post

Informal polls last night, meanwhile, indicated Wallace probably had the Senate votes to be confirmed for the comparatively routine Commerce Department functions. If stripped of Federal loan agencies, Wallace opponents confidently claimed to have enough votes to reject him if the test comes on authority over both agencies.

Henry Wallace, threatened repeatedly over objections by the Senate Commerce Committee in the jam-packed Senate caucus room, this way:

"If the Congress does not feel that the powers of the RFC should be exercised in such a way as to further the objectives which I have set forth here, then I respectfully urge the Congress to take the RFC out from under the control of the Commerce Department."

In Interpret of All People

"For I can tell you here and now that if the RFC is left in the Commerce Department, I will use its powers in the interests of all the American people."

His implications were that Jesse H. Jones, booted out of the Commerce and loan posts by President Roosevelt, had not so used them, and he struck time and again at the man who yesterday referred to him as a dreamer who wanted to remake the world.

Like Jones, Wallace seldom mentioned his antagonists by name, but he spoke of "Monday morning quarterbacks," of "penny pinchers," of "limited vision and stunted imagination." And he left no doubt he was aiming at Jones when he asked a Congressional investigation of RFC before any of its functions were turned over to him.

Jones, accused Wednesday by Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) of exercising "squatters' sovereignty" in continuing at his post after the President named Wallace, meanwhile announced publicly that he has stepped down.

He instructed Undersecretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor by letter to see WALLACE, Page 2, Column 4.

County Shuts Schools Due to Bus Repairs

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—Supt. J. H. Chiles said today that Spotsylvania County schools have been ordered closed until February 5 in order to make repairs to school buses. If the job is not completed by the date set, he said, the schools will remain closed longer.

An examination of the buses was ordered yesterday by Circuit Court Judge Leon M. Basile and so far it has been found that 14 of the vehicles needed repairs and only 6 were in good mechanical condition.

The judge directed that warrants be issued against members of the county school board and drivers of defective buses after he had received complaints from parents that some of the buses were unsafe for transporting children.

The cases have been set for hearing February 2 in Trial Justice Court. The judge also ordered a check-up of buses used in other counties in the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit and inspections started today in Stafford and King George Counties.

Only Two Escape

Oumansky, Wife and 7 Others Die in Mexico Plane Crash

Mexico City, Jan. 25 (AP).—Constantine Oumansky, 42, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico and former envoy to Washington, was killed today in the crash of a Mexican air force plane 500 yards from the airport in a takeoff.

His wife, three members of his staff and four others also were killed. Two survived.

The plane took off for Costa Rica, where Oumansky had been assigned as Russian Minister to officiate in the opening of diplomatic relations between the countries. The craft failed to gain altitude and caught fire.

Mrs. Leo Troynitsky, wife of the first secretary who was killed, received serious burns on a leg and on her face and may have a back injury.

A Mexican pilot mechanic, Lieut. Salvador Noble Morelos, saved her life by dragging her from the flaming wreckage. The mechanic, the other survivor, suffered a broken arm and face burns. Both were expected to recover.

Other Russians killed were Military Attaché Savin-Lazarev and a clerk, Yuri Vdovin.

Oumansky, 46, became Ambassador to the United States and was the youngest envoy in Washington from a major power.

He served during the trying period for a Russian diplomat when American public opinion



CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY

viewed Finland during the Russian-Finnish war. This was reversed, however, when Germany invaded Russia in 1941 and so

New Contract Curbs to Speed Arms Output

Nonvital Orders Banned in Certain Labor-Critical Areas

By Ben W. Gilbert

A four-point program to speed the output of vital munitions by lightening armed service and prime contractor procurement practices and imposing new restrictions on civilian production and construction is scheduled for announcement by the War Production Board shortly, it was learned yesterday.

J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, late yesterday confirmed that a decision has been made to adopt the new program, effective by February 1.

The new program is designed to prevent the letting of contracts in the 72 Group 1 acute labor shortage areas of the Nation when they can be placed elsewhere. In addition, it is designed to prevent less urgent war and now war construction and civilian production activity from interfering with the building of new and needed war plants and the staffing of programs of prime importance.

The new steps—part of the series of recent actions to accelerate munitions production in view of the prolongation of the war in Europe—were cleared with representatives of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission by Chairman Krug. They are said to bear the endorsement of James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization and reconversion.

Steps are Listed

The four steps in order are: 1. Proposed Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission prime contracts valued at more than \$100,000 which require employment of additional labor may not be placed.

See KRUG, Page 2, Column 2.

Labor Forces Gird for Fight On May Bill

Seeking to Force Manpower Parley Prior to Action

Labor forces in Congress gathered strength yesterday to force a union-requested meeting of industry, labor, agriculture and Government with J. B. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board before action on the May bill providing for limited national service of men 18 to 45.

Meanwhile the Administration sought equally strenuously to mollify labor opposition to the measure.

Chairman Mary T. Norton (D., N. J.) of the House Labor Committee called in 10 Congressmen known to be sympathetic with labor's position to talk over the measure.

Admittedly impressed by the talks given to members of Congress by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, Mrs. Norton said the conference was entirely informal, and for the purpose of getting information.

Only two Congressmen who attended the meeting were reported to have spoken favorably of the bill. They were Representative Fred Bradley (R., Mich.) and Representative Herman P. Koppelman (D., Conn.).

Battle lines which criss-crossed in every direction shaped up yesterday as members received the bill and the report, which still have to be acted upon, probably today, by the Rules Committee.

Cox Predicts Amendment's Return

Five labor Congressmen were mollified by the committee action in dropping the anti-closed shop provision and a formidable number

See MANPOWER, Page 2, Col. 1.

Yanks Balk Big Nazi Push Into Alsace

Siegfried Forts Shelled; New Offensive in West Indicated

BULLETIN

Paris (Friday), Jan. 26 (AP).—Long-range U. S. Third Army guns began blasting the Siegfried forts of Thier and Bitburg Thursday and joined planes in bombardment of vast enemy withdrawals eastward.

A great Allied offensive stroke to synchronize with the Russian sweep from the East was believed imminent. Sufficient forces to carry out the job were declared on hand and ready.

Paris, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Germans opened up in northeastern France today with what may be their last offensive in the west, but it was slowed to a crawl by savage U. S. Seventh Army counterattacks after breaking across the new American Moselle River line at four places.

The attack rolled out at dawn along a 20-mile front, with two crack armored divisions pacing at least two others in an assault which nowhere gained as much as 2 miles. A front dispatch said hard fighting raged tonight with the Americans inflicting punishing losses.

Charging out under cover of thick weather as they did in the ill-fated Ardennes campaign, the Germans were battling southward as deep as 15 miles into Alsace. On their west flank they were 12 miles from the vital Avere Gap supplying French and American forces on the Rhine.

The Moselle, to which Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's army had retired under mounting pressure from an enemy reinforced by at least one armored division hustled down from the Ardennes, was crossed at four points from 2 to 5 miles west of the American anchor at Haguenau.

Cross Despite Counterattack

The Germans were immediately counterattacked but succeeded in getting "considerable forces" across in what a U. S. staff officer declared was a "major effort" to try to reconquer all the province of Alsace. German attacks flamed east of Haguenau, which is 15 miles north of Strasbourg, on westward to the northern Vosges Mountains, where enemy forces are closest to the Saverne Gap.

To the south the Germans lashed back at the French First Army which is attacking from both north and south against the Colmar pocket south of Strasbourg, and the fighting was as bitter as it was inconclusive.

This big German venture in a territory where the Allies can afford to trade space for time, came as the Allied armies to the north were closing steadily to positions whence they can resume the supreme assault on Germany from the west.

Within Mile of Roer

The British Second Army, seizing seven more towns as deep as 10 miles into Germany, was within

See WAR, Page 2, Column 7.

Huge Forces Cut Off in East Prussia

Red Army Lays Siege to Breslau; Reported Only 125 Miles From Berlin

BULLETIN

London, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Red army shattered the German upper Oder River defense line on a 125-mile front today, laid siege to the great Silesian capital of Breslau, and sealed off perhaps 200,000 enemy troops by driving a wedge to the Baltic behind beleaguered Königsberg, East Prussian capital.

Surging on through swirling snow, the Russians were reported within 125 miles of Berlin, presumably to the southeast.

The German news agency DNB told of the Russian penetration to the Baltic at Elbing, one of the greatest encirclement operations in history.

Sever Last Railway

Breaking into Elbing itself, 63 miles southwest of Königsberg and 30 miles southeast of Danzig, the Russians cut the last railway serving the trapped and reeling German forces in East Prussia, an important food source for Berlin and northern Germany.

At midnight, Moscow announced capture of more than 1500 towns and villages, including 700 in East Prussia and 150 on the German-Polish Silesian front.

Closing on Elbing, the Russians took Baumgarten, 12 miles to the south and 35 southeast of Danzig; Briegsdorf, 9 miles east of Elbing; and Hermsdorf, 6 miles northeast of Briegsdorf and 12 miles from the Friches Haff, or Baltic lagoon coast.

Driving on Poznan

Driving on Poznan, last big Polish stronghold before the German frontier due east of Berlin, other units took Potasz, 7 miles on the north and Szwedz, only 5 miles east of Poznan, and 142 miles from Berlin, the closest Reich capital yet announced.

First Ukraine Army units crossed the frozen Oder River at various points on both sides of Breslau between Steinau, 140 miles north of Berlin, and Cosel, 18 miles from the Moravian frontier of Czechoslovakia.

Gleitwitz, an important industrial city of 118,000 in the southeastern corner of Germany, fell to the Russians, who also seized Chranow, Polish coal center 34 miles to the southeast. Gleitwitz is the largest German locality yet taken by the Russians.

Ringling Corner of Basin

Racing around Gleitwitz toward Czechoslovakia and also striking into the German hinterland north of the Sudeten mountains, the Russians rapidly were encircling the entire corner of the rich Silesian Basin, its huge coal, zinc, and iron mines and factories which make it the "Ruhr of the east."

Hindenburg and Beuthen, big German industrial cities, and Ka-

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 6.

High Officer Reveals:

12,000 Yanks AWOL in Europe, Half of Them in Black Market

Paris, Jan. 25 (AP).—Between 12,000 and 13,000 American soldiers are now absent without leave in the European theater and more than half of them are mixed up in black markets, a military source revealed today.

Expressing consternation over the "amazing psychological situation in France," he said the number of serious gasoline and cigarette thefts and AWOL cases has been increasing "ever since we have been here and still is."

The major portion of AWOLs find their way to Paris, he said, "where being off the payroll they have to rob a buddy or else hold up somebody in order to live." Offenders are picked up in Paris daily and 1723 are presently awaiting trial, he said.

The officer said that poor discipline is responsible for the massive GI black market operations, and he placed the blame on officers. In the case of the 182 enlisted men and two officers of the "millionaire" railroad battalion now being tried for stealing Army goods, he said "there is no question that the officer knew all about it."

Take It Off!



MASQUERADING NAZI—Pvt. Glen T. Baymer, Prairie Creek, Ind., left, guards a Nazi prisoner who is removing United States Army shoes and pants in Belgium.

765 Yanks Lost As Transport Goes Down

Total Army and Navy Casualties Since Pearl Harbor Are 701,950

By George Conner

Secretary of War Stimson yesterday announced the sinking by enemy action of a transport in the European theater with loss of 765 American soldiers, the second most costly transport disaster of the war.

Stimson made the disclosure at his news conference, where he also listed total Army casualties since Pearl Harbor as 616,951. Naval casualties of 84,999 bring the total for the armed forces to 701,950, or an increase of 38,091 since last week's report.

The transport sank swiftly, Stimson said, but he did not indicate the nature of the attack, whether by submarine, plane or surface craft.

However, two other developments yesterday turned attention in the direction of enemy submarines, which British and American officials sources recently indicated could be expected to step up their attacks in the Atlantic.

Merchant Ship Sunk

One was disclosed by the Navy that the Alan-A-Dale, medium-sized merchant ship, had been sunk recently in European waters. Survivors have been landed in the United States.

The other was a statement by Canadian Defense Minister McNaughton that "today the North Atlantic is, as it has been for months past, alive with German submarines."

The Associated Press quoted him as also telling an audience in Ontario: "We are having ships sunk by day."

As part of his weekly war review, See LOSSES, Page 2, Column 3.

Dog's Trip May Delay Star For Son Elliott

Senate Group May Hold Up Promotion Until After Probe

By Mary Spargo

A move to hold up President Roosevelt's nomination of his second son, Col. Elliott Roosevelt for brigadier general until after an inquiry into the air travel of the officer's dog "Blaze" developed among some members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

The White House said that the nomination of the 34-year-old Air Force officer went automatically to the Senate in a routine list of other promotions received from the War Department.

The nominations were referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which had appointed a subcommittee to inquire into all Army air priorities practices after it was disclosed that three servicemen were "bumped" from an Army cargo plane to make way for the colonel's huge bull mastiff, which he had flown over from England.

Created Furore

A storm brewed in the Senate when it became known that servicemen, whose travel involved death and family illness, were put off a plane at Memphis, Tenn., so that the 125-pound mastiff could be shipped to Faye Emerson, actress wife of the President's son in Hollywood.

Chairman Tom Stewart (D., Tenn.) and the other two members of the air priorities subcommittee, Senators Burnett R. Maybank (D., S. C.) and Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) agreed that the priority inquiry did not affect the right of Colonel Roosevelt to a promotion.

Maybank, however, said that he was asking that the subcommittee

See ELLIOTT, Page 2, Column 8.

Luzon Road Hub Falls, Planes Fire Cavite Base

Advance Ground Units Are Probing Toward Manila, MacArthur Says

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Friday, Jan. 26 (AP).—American infantrymen have captured huge Clark Field and adjacent Fort Stotsenburg in major triumphs of the Luzon invasion. Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today, Clark Field is 49 air miles north of Manila.

Recapture of this aerial stronghold, within good bombing range of the China coast, came a little over three years after MacArthur's main air strength in the Philippines was wiped out around there in one of America's main setbacks at the start of the war.

The Americans also have captured Angeles, 5 miles south of Clark Field. To the northeast of Angeles, other columns have taken Magalang, a highway junction on the direct route to Manila.

Corregidor Bombed Again

American warplanes, meantime, bombed historic Corregidor fortress in Manila Bay for the second straight day, and hit enemy installations in Subic Bay to the north as well as the port of Aparri on the northern coast of Luzon.

First Army Corps doughboys maintained heavy pressure on Japanese entrenched at Rosario, on the highway to Baguio, southern capital of the Philippines. Resistance here has been the most pronounced of the Luzon campaign.

One of two Japanese bombers attacking American shipping in Lingayen Gulf, scene of MacArthur's January 9 beachhead, was shot down.

Set Fires at Cavite

Bombers heavily attacked the big Cavite naval base in Manila Bay, causing large explosions and fires.

A 10,000-ton tanker was destroyed off Aparri.

MacArthur said his ground forces, after taking Clark Field, were "engaged in clearing enemy troops from nearby hills" while advance units probed toward Manila.

American engineers moving up with the troops, probably will go

See LUZON, Page 2, Column 7.

U. S. Warships, Big Bombers Pound Iwo Isle

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 25 (AP).—An American naval task force shelled two islands in the Volcanos Tuesday while Superfortresses and Liberator bombers also attacked the eight-square-mile enemy island with more than 187 tons of bombs, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

It was the third time in two months that the Mariana-based B-29s had joined the Pacific fleet in a coordinated blasting of the fortress island 750 miles south of Tokyo.

The attack was the sixth surface force shelling of the steadily-hammered island in the Japanese defense system guarding the southern sea approaches to the homeland.

The Superforts dropped 117 tons of bombs on Iwo's airstrips.

The Liberators hit shipping off the island as well as airdromes from which the Japanese have been able to make occasional air strikes at Saipan, the B-29 base.

The Liberators dropped 70 tons of explosives, starting fires visible 15 to 20 miles away.

Three American planes were damaged by meager antiaircraft fire. One of these was lost but most of its crew was rescued.

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Hitler Orders Land Scorched in Retreat

War Sidelights Reds Attack Giving Hitler 'Breakdown'

London, Jan. 25 (AP).—Adolf Hitler suffered a nervous breakdown after the start of the Russian offensive and was compelled to cancel a scheduled speech to high army officers at Berchtesgaden, January 18, the "Free German Press Bureau" reported today in Stockholm.

A "high German officer" said Hitler was very depressed and subject to frequent collapses.

It was reported also that neutral diplomatic and consular missions in Germany were issuing Russian-language identity cards to their staffs and that neutral newspapermen were ready to leave Berlin.

Spanish officials denied a report that Baron Franz von Papen, former German Ambassador to Turkey, had arrived in Madrid at the head of a mission trying to sound out the Allies on peace terms.

The Brussels radio reported that Gen. Walter von Seydlitz, whom the Russians captured at Stalingrad and who now heads the "Union of German Officers in Russia," had established contact with German military chiefs on the Eastern Front, presumably to discuss possibility of a German surrender.

Nazi Planes Shifted

U. S. First Army, Belgium, Jan. 25 (AP).—Evidence appeared today that the Germans had switched every fighter plane available to the Russian front.

Nazi airmen made only feeble efforts on this side of Germany.

A captured German captain said: "My men have lost a great deal of interest in fighting since news started coming in from the Eastern Front."

MANPOWER

From Page 1

of Southern Democrats were admittedly irked.

Representative Eugene Cox (D., Ga.), ranking majority member of the Rules Committee which will decide how and what amendments may be added to the bill, predicted that the House would put the anti-closed shop amendment back in the bill.

Members predicted it was a "safe bet" that the Rules Committee would give such a wide open rule that 150 amendments could be added to the measure from the floor.

As Southern Democrats formed the lines for the anti-closed-shop amendment, liberal Congressmen planned moves sure to antagonize the South.

Hook Plans Amendment

Representative Frank Hook (D., Mich.) said he was considering an amendment which would provide that no plant which made any discrimination in hiring their workers on the basis of race, creed or color would be permitted to be classified as an essential industry in order to have workers directed there.

Peter Appears To Be Easing Stand on Subasic

London, Jan. 25 (AP).—King Peter of Yugoslavia appeared tonight to be backing down on his demand that Premier Ivan Subasic's cabinet resign and Yugoslav quarters saw a strong possibility of a compromise between the young king, fearful of losing his throne, and his British-supported premier.

They split when Peter refused to approve a regency for Yugoslavia.

Subasic saw Peter tonight, the third summons of the day from the young monarch. Subasic also conferred with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Richard C. Patterson, Jr., American Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

It was understood Peter was willing to withdraw the resignation demand if the Subasic government is broadened to include certain of the King's royalist advisers.

U. S. Fliers Getting Device to Distill Water of the Sea

New York, Jan. 25 (AP).—A device which harnesses rays of the sun to make drinking water from seawater is now being turned out in a pocket size as standard equipment for Army and Navy fliers forced down in tropical waters, it was disclosed today.

The device, known as a sunstill and developed by yachtman Richard Delano, a cousin of President Roosevelt, and William Miller of the Galloway Chemical Corp., will produce a pint of fresh water in eight hours.

Bad Dream Come True

Fort Worth, Tex. (AP).—H. F. Horstmann, superintendent of the Pythian Home near Weatherford, Tex., dreamed that a plane skimmed over the home, its wings almost vertical, and that it had crashed.

The next day he told "at least 50" persons about the dream. That night, when he went outside in a blinding rainstorm to pull up the windows of his automobile, he saw a plane skim over the home, its wings almost vertical, strike a chimney and radio wires.

The plane crashed 2 miles away, killing three Army fliers.

Germans Clamp State of Siege On Czech Cities

London, Jan. 25 (AP).—Adolf Hitler tonight categorically ordered German commanders on the Eastern Front to scorch every inch of German soil they abandon, while Germany was forced to clamp a state of siege on populations of Prague and eastern Czechoslovak cities as the Red army approached.

Other signs indicated the Nazis may be despairing of stemming the Russian tide or of making an early return to the yielded territory.

At hordes of homeless Germans trudged miserably back to trench-digging Berlin. Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels walked the old city that the Reich "now stands deserted and alone against Russian masses surpassing all previous imagination."

Czech Uprising Reported

Berlin disclosed the Czechoslovak state of siege and admitted Nazi forces were retreating before Red armies approximately 125 miles from Prague, the old Czechoslovak capital.

Moscow said workers had gone

Nazi Officials Reported Fleeing to Hitler's Aerie

London, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Ankara radio said today that most German government officials had left Berlin for Berchtesgaden, Hitler's hilltop retreat, taking government records with them.

on strike in Prague and that people were "fighting the Gestapo in various districts" to prevent German evacuation of machinery and material.

Swiss reports predicted Hitler would speak out on the twelfth anniversary of his chancellorship, January 30, appealing to the Germans to "resist to the last drop of blood."

"There is simply no alternative," cried Goebbels. "We are forced to find a solution. How could we ask our enemies to show understanding?"

Goebbels, renewing an old propaganda theme, claimed that Germany "left in the lurch by its allies," was "defending the lives of the whole civilized world," even including the Allied armies in the west and the Atlantic Charter.

In Berlin, continental reports said, earthworks and anti-tank ditches were being dug as German military commentators admitted new German army retreats and still no large-scale measures to stop the Russian drive.

Civilian refugees were streaming westward from East Prussia, Poland, Slovakia and from eastern provinces of the Reich itself.

The mass evacuation left entire communities of East Prussia denuded of German inhabitants, many of whom fled in such haste they destroyed practically nothing—leaving behind possessions looted from nine countries, according to Moscow dispatches.

From East Prussia, DNB Correspondent Hans Borgelt reported "endless columns of civilians trudging along the roads to the west in silence. There are traffic jams on crossroads."

KRUG

From Page 1

in any Group 1 areas unless cleared first with the area production committee on the spot. The committee—which represents WPB, WMC, ODT, and the service representatives in the area—will have the job of seeing whether manpower is available to do the job.

2. Similar clearance with area production committees must be secured before any prime contractor places a sub contract valued at more than \$100,000 in a Group 1 area.

3. The flat 90-day ban on additional civilian production under the WPB's authorization plan already in effect in Group 1 areas and a group of other listed cities was extended to all 118 Group 2 areas of stringent labor supply.

4. Machinery for the review of all construction authorized in Group 1 areas will be set up to make sure that projects with only a borderline claim to essentiality are eliminated. In this category are theaters authorized to be constructed because of a community need for recreation facilities, and possibly even hospitals not critically needed.

In reviewing construction, consideration will be given to availability of construction labor to do critically needed was construction. The new rule will be applied tightly in cities where construction labor is in short supply, but not elsewhere.

Housing, which tops the list of essential civilian construction, probably will not be greatly affected. WPB planners are aware houses materially can aid drives to recruit additional workers.

Restrictions on placing of contracts over \$100,000 have been in effect in the "super critical" cities of Seattle, San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles, San Diego, Akron, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and Hartford, but not elsewhere.

They represent a grant by the armed services of review power over their procurement power to an extent previously not granted to representatives of civilian agencies. Previously, it was established practice that procurement officers of the service consider the manpower situation along with other factors in placing contracts, but some procurement officers have nevertheless insisted on placing contracts in Group 1 areas when civilian officials felt they might have been let elsewhere.



CAMEL CAVALRY IN INDIA—British Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck inspects a unit of camel cavalry at an outpost of India where it is guarding the frontier.

AFL Leading Western Union Workers' Poll

Copyright International News Service

The American Federation of Labor won the right to represent Western Union employees in the first two areas tabulated last night in a collective bargaining election among the firm's 55,000 workers throughout the nation.

The election was conducted earlier this month for some 19,000 Western Union offices in 5000 communities and represented one of the most extensive polls ever taken by the National Labor Relations Board. The tabulation of returns began yesterday.

LOSSES

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view, Stimson said: "It may now be disclosed that a ship carrying more than 2200 American soldiers was sunk recently in European waters due to enemy action. The ship sank with 248 men were killed and 517 are missing. The rest, over 1400, were saved."

"This announcement," the Secretary explained, "is made in accordance with our established policy of stating all losses in regular course even though some of the details may not yet be made available."

Casualty figures he gave yesterday, Stimson said, reflected actual events in mid-December and are based on individual names received in Washington through January 14. Thus they include a partial recapitulation of losses suffered during the German Ardennes offensive and subsequent American counterattacks.

A breakdown of the 616,951 Army total shows 117,256 killed, 356,813 wounded, 57,432 prisoners of war and 85,450 missing. Of the wounded, Stimson said 180,320 have returned to duty.

The Navy's 84,999 total since Pearl Harbor includes 32,394 killed, 38,513 wounded, 4477 prisoners and 9615 missing.

BLACK

From Page 1

fine, while the Negro soldier is being dealt with by an American court.

Four More Sentenced

Paris, Jan. 25 (AP).—Four more enlisted men were sentenced to prison today by the U. S. Army court-martial trying American soldiers of a railway operating battalion on charges of black market operations with front-bound supplies.

Pvt. Virgil E. Clutts was sentenced to 15 years. Five-year sentences were imposed on T/4 Cooksey M. Humphrey, Pfc. Edward J. Keohane and Pfc. Paul J. Tiedt.

A witness testified Clutts, Tiedt and Keohane tried to take 50 cartons of cigarettes from a train, but were stopped by an officer.

(War Department records show Humphrey is from Bossier, La.; Tiedt from Cochoctin, Ohio, and Clutts from Murphysboro, Ill.)

Germans Found To Be Well Fed

With British Troops in Germany, Jan. 25 (AP).—The best fed people in Europe are the Germans in the opinion of British Tommies who have been cleaning them out of the towns.

The amount of food they have is almost unbelievable. Huge stores of hams, canned meats, pickles, vegetables and fruit are to be found in almost any village. Common, too, are chickens and geese.

Pepper, Now a Court Issue, Made History, Revised Maps

Is pepper necessary to the defense of the Nation?

Pepper importers want to know. They have gone to court to find out whether the Government can force them to sell stocks to grinders at prices they say would mean a loss.

Average use of black pepper and white pepper in the United States has been about 30 million pounds. Wartime regulations had cut the normal figure to about 14 million pounds a year. Recent estimates of warehouse stocks, allowing for military needs and other requirements, see the bottom of the bin likely to be reached by January, 1945.

Black pepper and white pepper, for the most part, have come from India, Netherlands Indies, the Malay States and islands of the tip of the Malay Peninsula, says the National Geographic Society. Capture of much of this area by the Japanese has cut down the pepper supply, and is a reminder that the world's craving for spices has made history, seasoned with a dash of geography.

Before the Mongol Turks invaded the Mediterranean in the eleventh century, Europeans had looked to Arab caravans and Arab ships to bring their spices from the eastern lands they called "the Indies." The Red Sea and the Persian Gulf were important water links in this traffic which moved overland from the head of the navigation to Mediterranean ports, where Venetian and Genoese galleys took on cargoes for Europe.

As Turkish power expanded, this trade was disrupted. The fall of Constantinople in 1453 lengthened the reach of Turkish influence. Merchant ships in the eastern Mediterranean ran a gantlet of Turkish corsairs. Europe feared for its trade with the Indies. Pepper prices soared. A food problem developed, not from scarcity, but from lack of seasoning.

Much of the meat Europeans ate came from cattle slaughtered in the summer. Farmers knew little about the use of crops for winter feed. They killed their cattle at the end of the grazing period and salted down the meat. As the meat aged it became odoriferous, tasted "high" and needed spicing to make it palatable.

"Please pass the pepper" was easier to say than to do. First, the Turks must be by-passed. The idea that the Indies could be reached by hooking around the coasts of Africa seemed reasonable. But sailors balked at this easy solution.

ter to "exercise all of the functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator until a new Secretary has taken office."

Before the committee Wallace had settled any doubt that he would accept the Commerce post, even if Congress carved out the 14-billion-dollar RFC, at least for the war's duration. He said he would be "a good soldier."

For four hours, at morning and afternoon sessions, the committee heard Wallace unfold his program for resuming the President's 60-million job goal after the war and moving in with Government-guaranteed loans to spur business once postwar employed workers dropped below a 57-million "floor."

Implementing every one of the eight points in the President's "Economic Bill of Rights" with a program, Wallace renewed "annual wage" recommendations, proposed

fearing to go southward beyond known limits.

Strong as was the lure of the Indies, progress was made step-by-step. Portuguese explorers made a start by crossing the Strait of Gibraltar, and pressing southward to the Gold Coast of Africa where they settled.

A new way to the Indies had been found. Thirty years after the fall of Constantinople (by 1483) the Portuguese reached the Congo region. In 1487 Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope. Eleven years later, Da Gama's ships turned the Cape, crept up the east coast of Africa, and eventually made Calicut on India's west coast.

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In the meantime, Christopher Columbus, a Genoese navigator in the pay of Spain, sailed westward to find the "Spice Islands." When he sighted the Bahamas Islands and those in the Caribbean he believed he had reached the Indies. More than a quarter of a century passed before Magellan sailed the Atlantic, rounded the southern tip of South America, and crossed the Pacific to its Asiatic side.

The Indies had actually been reached by a western route. In opening new ways to the "Isles of Spice" European navigators had revised maps of the world, had brought a great new water area into the service of man, and had discovered the unity of the oceans.

Yank in India Sells Home Objects d'Art

Clinton, Ill. (AP).—India is the theme of Mrs. Ora Burton's living room these days, since her son, Vernon, started sending home souvenirs of the land where he is stationed. Many strange and beautiful objects, reflecting the spirit of the land of Ali Baba have been sent here from overseas.

Perhaps the most valuable and most interesting of the whole collection is a carved rosewood table with elephant heads with lions' trunks forming the legs. Each elephant head has two curved ivory tusks. The top of the table is elaborately carved, with the figure of a native boy centering the design. The table is said to be a museum piece.

Atop the bookcase, Mrs. Burton has placed a tall heron, carved from buffalo horn, flanked by a griffin and a lion, both of teak. A heavy satin pajama suit embroidered in Chinese, handcarved ivory and silver filigree jewelry, and a teakwood jewel chest, also were sent Mrs. Burton by her son.

WALLACE

From Page 1

methods of "tripling" foreign trade, asked a privately operated housing program of two million new units a year, proposed broadened social security, old age and unemployment insurance to include those not now covered, extended medical care and increased Federal aids to education.

Never Lowers "Flag"

The committee hammered him with questions, and then called him back for more. Unruffled and smiling, his usually tousled hair combed down trimly for a change, Wallace never hauled down the flag. He seemed to be enjoying what he termed the "intellectual exercise" when the committee decided it had heard enough.

Senate Commerce Chairman Joseph W. Bailey (D., N. C.), the only man in the room who seemed calmer than Wallace, promptly called an executive meeting of the committee. When it broke up, Bailey announced the committee had decided unanimously to vote on the George bill at 2:30 p. m. today.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

towns, Chorzow, Sosnowice and Dabrowa, not only were menaced frontally but were hopelessly cut off from the rear by the Russians pouring across the Oder—a natural barrier which the Germans had hoped to hold after their rout on the frozen Polish plains.

Premier-Marshals Stalin announced capture of Oels, a nine-way road hub 14 miles northeast of besieged Breslau, and also Ostrow, German fortress in Poland, 35 miles northeast of Oels.

Prague Riots Reported

The crossing of the Oder at Stettin, 31 miles northwest of Breslau, put the Russians within 118 miles northeast of Dresden and 125 miles northeast of Prague, Czechoslovak capital, which Moscow radio says was under a German "state of siege" and the scene of rioting because of the Red Army's sensational advances.

Berlin said most of the 30 Soviet tanks which the Russians put across the Oder at Stettin were destroyed and the Soviet troops were "thrown back."

The Nazi high command admitted other Soviet crossings farther upstream between Cosel and Brieg on a 55-mile front south of Breslau.

Moscow dispatches said Soviet artillery already was shelling Breslau, greatest German homeland prize set within reach of any Allied army. Breslau, a great manufacturing center and transit center, is the Reich's ninth city. It had a peace-time population of 615,000 which swelled to 1 million as Berliners and bombed-out residents of other German cities flocked there to escape Allied air attacks from the west.

Lessing Bridge a Target

One target of the Soviet shelling was Lessing bridge, which spans the Oder in the southern part of Breslau, and front dispatches said that when German home army troops failed to halt the Russian surge to the eastern banks of the river Nazi artillerymen began hurling shells into the river in an effort to break up units footing.

Berlin reported fierce fighting at Cosel, 23 miles west of captured Gleiwitz, just north of the Moravian Gap which leads into Czechoslovakian Silesia—part of the German-operated arsenal so vital to the Reich's survival.

In taking Chranow in Polish Silesia, the Russians surged to within 10 miles of the big German concentration camp at Oswiecim. Chranow, Stalin stressed, is part of the Dabrowa (Dombrowa) coal field which before the war produced 40 million tons annually and was sold by Poland to countries ranging from Scandinavia to the Balkans.

The Soviet army newspaper Red Star said Soviet spearheads were a little more than "200 kilometers" (124 miles) from Berlin. Presumably the dispatch referred to the Stettin area, 20 miles west of Trachenberg, taken Wednesday.

Other Soviet forces were battling at the gates of Poznan, 137 miles due east of Berlin on the highway from Warsaw. Units of the First White Russian Army have been in a three-day battle with heavy German tank reinforcements thrown in around that big fortress city in western Poland.

Although it was obvious that German resistance was stiffening in this area and farther north at the entrance to the Polish corridor, a Moscow dispatch said the Russians packed enough power to cause a partial evacuation of Berlin and hurry the end of the war.

Talks "Berlin Before Spring"

Moscow radio spoke of "beginning of the end" for Germany, and "Berlin before spring," and the Germans said Soviet commanders on a front between the Baltic and the Carpathians still were bringing up reserves and hurling them directly into battle in an effort to break through to Berlin's eastern approaches before the German high command can deploy "new German shock troops."

Berlin said the combined forces of Third and Second White Russian armies which are steadily overrunning East Prussia, totaled more than 2,325,000 men, including 155 infantry divisions and eight tank corps. Three days ago Berlin had placed the Russian strength on this front at only one-million men.

The Russians not only reached the Baltic in the Elbing area, Berlin said, but also were trying to break through farther west and widen the strip isolating German forces fighting a losing struggle against superior forces.

Fierce fighting was reported at Bydgoszcz and Torun, at the southern end of the Polish corridor, at Grudziadz, 57 miles south of Danzig, and also around the East Prussian stronghold of Marienburg, 25 miles southeast of Danzig.

Berlin also told of heavy fighting southeast of Liepaja in Latvia where the remnants of 30 German divisions have been sealed off since last summer, and west and southwest of Budapest.

Human Torpedoes' Hideout Is Blasted By Allied Planes

Rome, Jan. 25 (AP).—An island hideout of German "human torpedo" crews in the northern Adriatic Sea has been demolished by rocket-firing Allied planes, an Air Force announcement said today.

The "human torpedoes," who first appeared near Anzio a year ago, had headquarters in a hotel on a Lussino Island cove, in an area which has been a hideout for midget submarines and motor patrol boats.

Patrol skirmishes provided the only infantry activity on the sleet and snow covered Italian front.

Charter, Oaks Proposal Fading, Hore-Belisha Said

London, Jan. 25 (AP).—Former War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha said today the Atlantic Charter and Dumbarton Oaks proposals were already "becoming obscured."

He recommended a federation for Europe similar to that of North America or Russia.

LOUANSKY

From Page 1

an important figure in the Russian press and had served as director general of the news agency, Tass.

The survivors are still unable to tell their stories.

The chief pilot, Capt. Roque Velasco Ceron, was ranked as one of the best pilots in the Mexican Air Force.

The plane, a C-60 Lockheed "Soderstar," had made many flights and mechanics worked on it yesterday to put it in condition for the flight today. As a matter of routine precaution, the air force commanders assigned two mechanics to the plane.

One newspaper quoted mechanics as saying the motors were getting old and ought to be changed. The plane had been in service just over a year when it was brought from the United States.

Mme. Constantine Oumansky

From Page 1

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WAR

From Page 1

a mile of the Cologne Plain River barrier of the Roer and 3 miles from the borderline stronghold of Roermond in Holland.

The Germans have speculated that the next big Allied push may come from this sector, where the U. S. Ninth Army on the British right flank already stands at the Roer, is rested and is in position to spring to the attack.

The punctured German bulge in the Ardennes was being flattened by the U. S. First and Third Armies attacking in the coldest weather of the winter—eight degrees above zero on the First Army front.

The Germans were being hounded back into the Siegfried Line by the Third Army, which was nowhere more than 6 miles from the enemy's frontier on a 14-mile front in northern Luxembourg.

The United States First Army, pressing 2 miles northwest of St. Vith, had no more than 7 miles to go anywhere in Belgium before it too stood at the frontier.

Faction Clears Three Towns

The United States Third Army's private invasion of Germany in the Moselle River Valley 11 miles southeast of the city of Luxembourg, met some success and the Germans were cleared from the towns of Wels, Borg and Nannig, from 2 to 5 miles inside the Reich.

The German retreat toward the Rhine from the Ardennes venture still was under intermittent aerial assault. Some of these withdrawing units were believed bound for the Eastern Front.

The German offensive in northeastern France, launched behind a heavy artillery barrage, climaxed 25 days of probing assaults which achieved the deepest penetration south of the Maginot fortress of Bitche.

This morning the enemy attacked in earnest. On the west the Germans drove the Americans back north of Rippersweiler, 7 miles south of Bitche.

Five miles to the east, another attack developed in the early morning and achieved the greatest penetration at Schillersdorf, 15 miles south of the German border and a dozen miles from the Saverne gap.

More menacing was fighting 8 miles or so farther east, where the Germans gained their all-important crossings of the Moselle on a 3-mile front between Schwelzhouse and Neunbourg.

One initial objective was believed to be Haguenau, but this citadel still was in American hands at last reports.

The Germans had succeeded in cutting the Haguenau-Sarrebourg highway, as they had once before, and were threatening the main north-south supply route from the bridgehead on the Moselle.

A front dispatch said the Germans nowhere had gained more than 2 miles, and were suffering heavy losses, but there was no disposition to minimize the scope of the attack.

One relief advanced here was that the Russians were able to make spectacular advances because the Germans had committed the bulk of their available armor to the Western Front.

LUZON

From Page 1

to work at once on Clark's network of runways.

That air base will tremendously expand American air firepower. Artillery Neutralized

In the stubbornly held Rosario sector, Japanese resistance has been crushed in the Ameling area east of coastal Damarits.

"Our steady bombardment," MacArthur said, "has neutralized his artillery which has been silent for three days."

Farther south American forces have driven "well into" San Manuel.

Formosa, big enemy island north of Luzon, was hit at night by heavy bombers which concentrated with excellent results on fuel storage facilities at Takao.

An enemy bomber and a coastal vessel were destroyed.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

wright, whose wife formerly lived at 1758 N. st. n.w.

Sgt. Fred H. Cassell, husband of Mrs. Barbara E. Cassell, 106 S. St. Asaph st., Alexandria.

Sgt. George Soter, whose wife, Catherine, lives at 1123 Penn. st. n.e.

Sgt. George B. Pierce, whose wife, Betty Jane, lives at 818 Baltimore st., Capital Heights, Md.

Tech. 3rd Gr. Samuel W. Magruder, son of Mrs. Catherine V. Magruder, of Rockville, Md.

Corpl. R. Everett Griffin, Jr., whose parents live at 1612 Evans st. n.e.

Pfc. Douglas O. Chapman, 21, USMC, whose parents Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Chapman, live at 1220 G st. n.w.

Seaman 1/C Robert A. Redden, 22, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Redden, sr., 4107 Hayes st. n.e.

Pfc. James B. Hicks, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter W. Hicks, 714 10th st. n.e.

Pfc. Charles B. Zamsky, 21; son of Mrs. Gertrude Zamsky, 708 Oils pl. n.w.

Pfc. Irving C. Rison, 20, USMC, who made his home with his aunt, Mrs. Mildred Morris, 910 6th st. w.

Pfc. Walter M. Boesple, 19, USMC, son of Mrs. Sarah Boesple, 209 Cedar ave., Takoma Park, Md.

Pfc. Frank H. Freed, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde H. Freed, 613 Lexington pl. n.e.

Pvt. Clyde W. Martin, whose wife, Helen, lives at 7024 Wisconsin ave., Chevy Chase, Md.

Pvt. John J. Darr, whose wife lives at 6319 Riverdale rd., East Riverdale, Md.

Pvt. John L. Hargreaves, 24, whose sister, Mrs. Gladys V. Ince, lives at 4905 MacArthur blvd. n.w.

Pvt. Cornelius J. Desmond, 28, whose wife and children, Daniel, 3, and Patricia Ann, 13 months, live at 48 New York ave. n.w.

Pvt. Russell F. DeAtley, jr., 21, whose wife and son live at 303 13th st. n.w.

Pvt. Joseph G. Gales, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy W. Gales, 711 Ingraham st. n.w.

Pvt. Charles F. Alexander, 29, whose wife lives at 1832 Massachusetts ave. se.

PRISONER: Sgt. Gilbert R. Roberts, jr., 22, whose parents live at 1337 Oak st. n.w.

ELLIOTT

From Page 1

be furnished a copy of the "Air

Draftee Rejections High Over 29 Years

Lend-Lease Machine Tools Sold to Britain

All American-made machine tools delivered to the United Kingdom under lend-lease—about 58,000 in number—have been purchased for \$31,000,000 by the British government, it was revealed last night by Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator.

Crowley placed the original cost to this country at 166 million dollars. The purchase price was agreed on, he said, after taking into consideration depreciation due to intensive wartime usage, and represents the estimated postwar value of the tools. The depreciation figure will be taken into account when final lend-lease settlements are made.

The 166 million dollar figure includes tools lost by enemy action both in transit and thereafter, and covers many items that will be of small value after the war, he added. Before negotiating the agreement, a survey of the equipment was made by FEA representatives in the United Kingdom, and it was determined that this country has no immediate need of the tools. Should such a need arise the British have agreed to lend them back to us without cost. They further agreed to withhold the tools from the export market for five years after the war in Europe ends.

"This transaction must in no way be regarded as a precedent for the disposition of other lend-lease property," Crowley stated. "Nor will it prejudice whatever general lend-lease settlement is arrived at."

A spokesman for the British supply mission here, which took part in the negotiations, said last night: "We regard this settlement as equitable, and highly desirable to both parties. Title to these machine tools by the British Government makes possible the planning, in cooperation with our manufacturers, of postwar tooling needs in a way that would not have been feasible otherwise. These tools represent about one-eighth of the total put into operation since the start of the war."

The tools will remain in war production service as long as the need continues, it was stated. With the assent of American authorities, part of them may be offered to liberated countries of Europe.

The military's reasons for the prevailing policy of passing up draftees over 29 are underscored in a new Selective Service survey released yesterday.

The report shows that 40.3 per cent of the men called up at age 28 are rejected as physically unfit. The rejection rate goes slightly over the 50 per cent mark at age 34, and climbs to 59.1 per cent for men 38. Of registrants 44 years old, 63.2 per cent are turned down.

These age rejection rates, Selective Service says, "are probably the best indication of the general unfitness of men over 29 to take their places in the armed forces."

Nine Million Examined

The survey findings are based on a sampling of 20 per cent of reports on more than nine million men given physical examinations from April, 1942, through December, 1943.

It shows that the highest rejection rate for the 21 months studied was among men employed in domestic service—at such household tasks as cook, valet and chauffeur. Of the men in that category examined, 59.6 per cent were turned down.

Next in line were part-time workers and the unemployed, 56.5 per cent, and farmers and farm managers, 56.4.

The best record was among students. Only 25.7 per cent were rejected, presumably because most of these registrants are in the lower age brackets.

Lowest Turndown States

On the basis of a study covering seven months of 1943, Oregon, Kansas, Utah, Washington and Idaho had the lowest turndown rates in the country, ranging from 24.4 to 29.3 per cent, as compared with the national average of 39.2.

Because of high rejection rates among Negroes, Selective Service explained, the record of 13 Southern States was above the national average. North Carolina was highest with only 56.8 per cent of registrants examined during the period found fit. Arkansas and South Carolina were next, each with a rate of 55.9 per cent.

Mental ailments and deficiencies led the list of causes for rejection. Among other principal reasons were injuries, heart disease, syphilis, ear and eye defects, hernia, nerve ailments and tuberculosis.

Sees Hitler Waiting for 'The Moment'

Pittsburgh (U.P.)—Three Pennsylvania College for Women students, two of whom lived under Hitler's rule, are in the dark along with the rest of us as to Der Fuehrer's whereabouts, but there's no doubt about where they'd like to see him.

Ingeborg Mueller, 19, who was born in Braunschweig, Germany, and came to this country in 1937, and who "kept hoping, even in those days that something would happen to Hitler," believes that he is now hiding somewhere in Germany, waiting for the psychological moment for a reappearance.

Miss Mueller is hopeful about an early end for the European war, though, for she feels that the Germans gave up the last time when the tide turned, and they may do it again.

Hertha Bergman, 21, who left her native Austria nine months after she watched Hitler make his triumphant entry into Vienna, gives more credence to the theory that Hitler has lost his mind. At least, she "devoutly hopes he is insane."

A German surrender without a last-ditch fight is "too much to hope for," says Miss Bergman. "You don't give up if someone is standing behind you with a gun, and with the German army it's a choice between being shot from the front or the rear."

Both Miss Mueller, who is studying chemistry at PCW, and Miss Bergman, who is majoring in bacteriology, will become American citizens next year, and neither intends to return to Europe after the war.

Another PCW student, Edith Martins of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, thinks that Hitler has fled Germany, but not to Argentina. "Argentina would be too close to the Brazilian army, many of whose units are now fighting Germans in Italy," she said, "and we do not feel kindly towards Hitler in Brazil."

Giant-Midget Team Solves Mail Problem

Champaign, Ill. (U.P.)—When Postmaster A. C. Parrish hired Donald Sudkamp, former Champaign high school basketball player here recently, he was soon in a dilemma.

Sudkamp, who stands six feet seven inches tall, presented a problem because he overlooked picking up the mail at some of the collection boxes.

The boxes simply were below his line of vision and he didn't see them. Although Sudkamp helpfully offered to "keep on doubling up like a jack knife," adding he was "sorta used to it anyway," Postmaster Parrish wasn't satisfied.

He finally teamed his 18-year-old "giant" carrier with the midget of the staff, five-foot four-inch Charles Dahl, age 61.

Now See Here

Indianapolis, Ind. (U.P.)—A department store clerk rightfully responded indignantly when Mrs. Don Menke asked her, "Do you have any view?" Mrs. Menke hurriedly tried to explain she meant the carpenter's tool for her husband's workshop.

Survey Reveals General Physical Unfitness of Men

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To a stock question asked of all new members of either Senate or House District Committees about their views on local suffrage, Senator Briggs replied:

"I don't think any citizen of the United States should be denied the right of franchise."

Briggs said he had not been in Washington long enough to learn anything about slum conditions or the need of suburbs, but he did think the taxicab service was something to brag about.

With a full complement of 15 members, Committee Chairman Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.), plans to hold a meeting next week to consider a mass of District legislation introduced since the new Congress convened January 3.

The 27-ton 240-mm. howitzer, built at the Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal, is the largest mobile field artillery weapon used by the Allies in Holland and Germany. It has a range of nearly 15 miles and gets off one 345-pound projectile a minute.

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Herbivorous Mammal

Trenton, N. J. (U.P.)—A torso found on the beach front at Holgate, Long Beach Island, had state police, Coast Guardsmen and the Ocean county coroner to believe they had a corpse of a living mammal, but Dr. William Dodd, who examined it in the Beach Haven morgue, quickly cleared up the mystery.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you have here a portion of the body of the manatee, a cetaceous herbivorous mammal of the genus manatus. In other words—a sea cow."

Corpulent Delect' Proves Herbivorous Mammal

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EYES FOR AN ARMY—Men of the U. S. Eighth Air Force prepare to install huge cameras in the planes of a reconnaissance unit at an American base in France.

Slumber Time . . .



IN THE PACIFIC—When Marine Corp. Albert E. Apuzzo of Chicago stretched out for a nap at a Pacific base, the veteran of Tarawa, Saipan and Tinian was joined by two Second Marine Division pets, Prince, the pup, and Eightball, the monkey

Permanent Watch on Rhine By Army to Be French Demand

Paris, Jan. 25. (U.P.)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle said today, "France does not intend to finish this war without the assurance that the French army will be installed permanently along the length of the Rhine from one end to the other."

The government head said regretfully that France had not been invited to the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference. He also explained that France does not intend to recognize the Lublin Committee as the provisional government of Poland—at least, not immediately.

De Gaulle declared that French troops must be placed along the Rhine after the war "not only for French security, but for the security of western Europe and even the security of the world."

He said, the history of the past 100 years has shown this was necessary and declared, France has suffered too much in this war not to claim the guarantee.

"We envisage control of the entire Rhine Basin as an industrial unit," De Gaulle said, adding that this, perhaps, would be an inter-Allied control because "we have no reason to exclude the other Allied nations."

De Gaulle explained French gar-

Nazi 'New York Rocket' Expert Reported Interned in Sweden

London, Jan. 25. (U.P.)—Swedish internment of an unnamed scientist who directed German experiments with a V-4 rocket for use against New York was reported tonight in a Stockholm dispatch by Reuters.

The dispatch said the scientist, until recently head of a V-bomb experiment station in Jutland, fled to Sweden posing as a Danish refugee.

His identity uncovered, he was interned but granted special privileges "in view of the fact his knowledge could be useful to the Swedish general staff."

Swedish sources said the man described V-4 as faster and more accurate than V-2 and V-3, which is only an improved version of V-2. Its weight was described as about 15 tons. It was said to travel more than 6000 miles an hour and to attain altitudes in excess of 120 miles, reaching the height two minutes after being fired at an angle of 75 degrees.

Reuters said its reported great altitude and speed give the projectile increased accuracy and range.

V-4 reportedly is propelled by the rocket principle, with the explosion of gases obtained from liquid carried in tanks built along the sides of the weapon in the same manner as gasoline vapor is obtained from liquid gasoline in a carburetor. Electricity was said to be used to ignite the gas.

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EYES FOR AN ARMY—Men of the U. S. Eighth Air Force prepare to install huge cameras in the planes of a reconnaissance unit at an American base in France.

High-Octane Gas Program To Be Increased

By the Associated Press

Further expansion of the Nation's already vast high-octane gasoline program has been decided upon.

In its tentative stage, the new program calls for eight additional high-octane plants.

Government production officials have started looking into the manpower situation in various cities before deciding where the new plants will be located.

Decision to increase the output of high-octane resulted from growing demands for war planes.

The B-29 Superfortresses, with four 2200-horsepower engines, literally drink gasoline, and with the production of these giant bombers steadily it was decided that present high-octane facilities must be expanded to keep them flying.

A spokesman for the Petroleum Administration for War acknowledged yesterday that an expansion of facilities is under consideration, but called it still in the talking stage, "which means it is not ready for a formal announcement."

Other sources said, however, that only a sudden collapse of Germany would result in the dropping of the expansion plans.

New plants probably could not be brought into production for about nine months, possibly a year.

The United Nations, with this country the principal supplier, are now producing about 500,000 barrels of 100-octane gasoline daily.

High Officials Will Attend U. S. Concert

Four Cabinet members, two Undersecretaries and two Assistant Secretaries are among the Government officials who will join employees at the Federal Employees Concert to be played by the National Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Hans Kindler's direction in Constitution Hall Sunday afternoon.

Among the officials who will attend are Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, Vice Admiral Emory Scott Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, Maj. Gen. Philip S. Fleming, Federal Works Agency administrator, Dr. E. C. Auker, Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, T. Roy Reid, Director of Personnel, Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Henry Hubbard, Council of Personnel Administration.

Tickets for the concert are available today and tomorrow at the Symphony Box Office in Kitt's, 1330 G. st. nw.

Develop New Method For Extracting Tannin

New York (U.P.)—A new method for extracting tannin from the bark of Western hemlock trees has been reported in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, a publication of the American Chemical Society.

Present American sources of the useful chemical have been depleted by chestnut blight and there is a large market for domestically produced tannin, the society said.

E. F. Potter, K. T. Williams, T. L. Swenson and I. C. Feustel, of the Western Regional Research Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Albany, Calif., described the process, in which a horn-angle hydraulic press was used to prepare bark of floated logs collected at pulping centers in the Pacific Northwest.

Ensign Never Knows What to Expect Next

Boston, U.P.—Spar Ensign Gertrude Emerson of Cambridge, Boston University alumna, thinks she may hold a record for the greatest variety of jobs while in the service.

During 18 months' service, Miss Emerson made 8000 miles in Wintertime in an uncharted jeep, served as coxswain, been barracks officer, had charge of identification, license and routing, and registered publications and commissary.

Double, Triple Ammunition, Somervell Asks

Paris, Jan. 25. (U.P.)—The U. S. arsenal of democracy must treble its small arms ammunition production and double the output of medium and heavy ammunition to keep Allied armies equipped for the Western Front battles ahead, Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell declared today.

Although machine tools and other supplies will be shipped to France to transform her into a smaller arsenal, the commander of Army Service Forces said the greatest pressure would have to be exerted on home production to prevent shortages in at least a dozen important implements of war.

Several hundred thousand more French troops will be sent into action, and it is largely up to the United States to supply and equip them.

Plans also are in the works to arm shore Belgian forces, he said. Moreover, the constant race with the Germans to put the best equipment into the field—a race of which he asserted: "Don't get the idea we are behind the Germans in tanks or any other equipment"—places greater demands on the production front.

American delivery of war materials to Russia had not diminished despite more than seven months of war in western Europe, he disclosed.

Allied armies already have supplies on hand to mount a general offensive if the Russian advance in the east should make it desirable.

The Western Front gets No. 1 priority over the Pacific in the matter of supply, he said.

Somervell asserted small-arms production must be increased 200 per cent over last November's mark, medium and heavy caliber ammunition 100 per cent, heavy trucks 25 to 30 per cent, and cotton duck 40 per cent.

"A great quantity of the needed materials can be produced here in France," he said. "We hope to, especially on the French textile industry, munitions, steel and metal works and other industries."

Los Angeles, Jan. 25. (U.P.)—Francis Van Wie, 58, the 60-inch, rotund "Ding Dong Daddy" of the San Francisco trolley came to the end of the matrimony line today in the custody of authorities who want him for marrying at least nine and perhaps 11 women without divorcing any.

The former trolley tamer displayed no fear of meeting any of all his wives as he confessed he wasn't a believer in divorce.

"I'm not sure how many I married. I think it was eight," he said.

Officers thought it was 11. "I always wanted a home," he confessed. "I was looking for contentment. I married a woman named Elizabeth Kexel in Milwaukee in 1904. Lived with her for six or seven years. Then she ran off with another man. She said she was going to get a divorce and I assumed she had. So I married Clara Helise in Minneapolis in 1911 and stayed with her for a year and a half."

Spent 3 Months in Jail

Mrs. Clara Van Wie, now living in Chicago, said she married him in 1915 and bore him a son, Francis, Jr., who is now 31.

"I spent three months in jail on a bigamy charge on account of that," he said, fingering his bald pate.

"But last fall was the first time I ever found what I was after. I married Evelyn Brown then. I had to leave her because I didn't want to hurt her."

Tears rolled down his pudgy cheeks.

"I knew I had to leave her because I had been served with divorce papers the day before, and I didn't want to bring her into it."

"We went to her daughter's house and I left her there without saying anything and then went home and packed and disappeared."

Getting-off Place

Van Wie deserted his trolley in San Francisco, January 16 as authorities, egged on by his various wives, were beginning to close in. He took a job in a machine shop here yesterday and was recognized by a guard who had seen his picture in a newspaper.

The wife who served him with divorce papers and brought about his ruin was a "hellcat," he said.

"We fought all the time. I was always going to work all scratched up. It was a mistake."

Counting his wives on his fingers, now and then recalling one he had forgotten, Van Wie tried hard to remember.

He married Mabel Joyce in 1922 in Minneapolis and traveled with her in Ringling Brothers circus in a mindreading act. Later he became a lion tamer.

"We were together 17 years," he said, "but she went off with someone else."

There was Sadie Levin. He married her in Nevada in 1941. Then came Juliana Voloshin in 1942, Myrtle Martha Wheeler, 1943, and Josephine Bergman, 1944, and finally Evelyn Brown, 1945.

Still Loves Evelyn

"I'm still in love with Evelyn. She was the love of my life."

Officers were trying to find out about Louise, a Ruth, and a couple of others he reportedly mentioned to his other wives. But Van Wie just couldn't remember.

Van Wie's Evelyn produced a picture of him in a dentist's costume, bending over a patient with a gleaming probe in hand.

"He told me he was a dentist's assistant before he married me," she said.

To wife No. 8, Mrs. Josephine Bergman, Van Wie had been a FBI agent.

"He liked honeymoons," said

'Trolley Song' Over for Mate Of 8 or More

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3 More Oppose Nomination Of Margold

Fort Warren, Wyo. (U.P.)—The Fort Warren Sentinel, camp newspaper, reports two heavyweights fighters stationed at the camp between whom a fight would be a natural. There's James Roberts, the post champion, the paper says, and then there's James Roberts, a newcomer to the camp.

Mrs. Bergman. "He took me on two within six months. But he was sleuthing all the while."

"While we were honeymooning he met a woman in front of the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles and told me he was 'trailing her'."

Van Wie checked in with wife No. 8 on Christmas day, ate a chicken dinner, took the cards off the presents under the tree and carried them over to wife No. 9.

"He had a turkey dinner at my place," said wife No. 9. "When I asked him where he got the presents, he told me the people on the streetcar gave them to him."

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Look Out Japs! Stilwell Given Command of Ground Units

By the Associated Press

In a move weighted with meaning for Japan, the War Department yesterday named Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell to command Army



GEN. JOSEPH STILWELL

Ground Forces.

Stilwell is the American general with the longest experience in Japanese military methods. He assumes command of the ground forces at a time when the task of reorganizing and training them for a major assault against Japan—either on Japanese or Chinese soil or both—appears to be pressing for attention.

Stilwell replaces Gen. Ben Lear, who has been assigned as deputy commander in the European theater in charge of administrative matters concerning American troops.

May Lead Troops Again

The fact that both Lear and his predecessor, Gen. Leslie McNair, received important overseas assignments after heading the ground forces strengthens speculation here that Stilwell's next job is likely to be back in the field, leading American troops in the final crushing of Japan.

Secretary of War Stimson underscored the announcement of Stilwell's new job by reading a message from Lieut. Gen. Dan Sultan in Burma which expressed regret that "Vinegar Joe" was not on hand for the triumphant reopening of the Burma road to China.

Completion of this project under jungle combat conditions and using in part Chinese troops which Stilwell trained in India, is regarded as fulfillment of the policy Stilwell laid down when he was in command in the China-Burma-India theater. Last fall President Roosevelt announced Stilwell's recall from the CBI theater because of "personal differences" with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China.

Knows Japanese Soldiers

"Uncle Joe" knows the Japanese soldier from way back. He was on hand in Peiping as military attaché in 1937 when the Sino-Japanese war broke out at Marco Polo bridge. He hiked over the great wall behind Japanese troops to watch their conquest of Inner Mongolia. Then, as now, he never deprecates the ability of the Japanese fighting man. But he says the Japanese soldier is no superman.

If Tokyo noticed the change today, it might have recalled one of Stilwell's more pithy statements: "More and more Japs are destined to assume a recumbent position in this war."

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The subcommittee also will hold hearings on the nomination of Associate Justice Bolitha J. Laws to be Chief Justice of District Court to fill a vacancy resulting from the death last October of Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher.

Old Warrior, 65, Heeds Call Again

Santa Rosa, Calif. (U.P.)—He's 65 years old, saw action in the Spanish-American War, and retired from the United States Army a major after World War I, but he's back at it again, this time a chief clerk at the field's commissary.

He's Master Sgt. Luther A. Stewart, who saw action with the Second Cavalry in the Cuban campaign, and fought with the Fourth Cavalry in the Philippines.

Stewart worked up through the ranks in World War I, performing every duty from KP to post commander. When his son, Jack, enlisted in the Air Corps just before Pearl Harbor, he felt the call to duty again and was accepted for service November, 1942. This makes his fifth fracas.

Wolves Recruit Wacs

Indianapolis, Ind. (U.P.)—The Wolves are on the loose after the Wacs in Indiana! The name of the Wac recruiting head in the State is Capt. Louis C. Wolf, while one of his assistants is named Sgt. Roger Wolf.

Parley to Map Enforcement Of Brownout

Top police officials will confer today with chairmen of the District's conservation committees to work out a police procedure for enforcing the city's "brownout" after February 1, it was learned yesterday.

Maj. Edward J. Elly, police superintendent, and Inspector Harvey J. Callahan, will discuss the role of their department in the conservation effort with Col. Joseph D. Arthur, Jr., chairman of the District Commissioners' advisory committee on conservation, and Alfred G. Neal, who heads a city-wide committee.

The meeting was requested yesterday by the Commissioners who informed Major Elly he would be in charge of enforcing the War Production Board order in the city.

Meanwhile, local theater owners are awaiting WPB clarification on the amount of lighting allowed at theater exits, passageways, ramps, stairways and steps.

Concerned that such lighting restrictions may be contrary to District police and fire laws, A. Julian Brylawski, president of the Motion Picture Theater Owners of Washington, has asked WPB whether the lighting for directional and identifying electric signs will be exempted.

Fire Marshal R. C. Roberts said there was little cause for alarm, however, since Federal orders apparently deal only with outdoor lighting and most theater exit and stairway illumination would be indoors.

The Potomac Electric Power Co. yesterday was authorized by the District Commissioners to remove 36 traffic lights which now flash red signals 24 hours a day at Washington intersections. Substitution of stop signs for these signals is expected to save the District approximately 10 tons of coal a year, according to Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer, who recommended the change.

Intersections from which signals will be removed include 15th st. nw. at P. Q. R. S. T. and V sts.; 13th st. nw. at N and 1 sts.; 7th st. nw. at N and Q sts., and Rhode Island ave. nw. at 20, 5th and 8th sts. Others are at 12th and Q sts. nw., 17th and R sts. nw., 2nd and E sts. nw., 9th and S sts. nw., 17th and R sts. nw., Massachusetts ave. and Q st. nw., Key Bridge and M st., 6th and M sts. ne., and Bladensburg and Queens Chapel rds. ne.

Japs Capture Yingtak; Now Near Kuoming

Chungking, Jan. 25. (U.P.)—Japanese forces in a three-pronged drive to strengthen their corridor bisecting China have taken Yingtak and are 18 miles south of Kuoming, provisional capital of Kwangtung Province, the Chinese announced tonight. Other Japanese smashing from the west took Lokchong, 150 miles north of Canton, and an enemy force striking southward from Leliang was being engaged between Leliang and Hanching.

In Chekiang, where the Japanese have tried to extend a protective area against a potential American landing, the Chinese have recaptured Julian, where enemy troops landed on January 20.

A Central News Agency dispatch reported more than 50 Japanese ships were sunk off the coast in two weeks by American planes and submarines.

Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, announced he had transferred his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, to Kunming to direct all American cadres attached to the Chinese and to exert the best and strongest influence possible in Chinese military affairs "without actually commanding."

(Wedemeyer said the Japanese in Burma appear to be withdrawing and he expects no "serious raids" on the newly-cleared Ledo-Burma supply road from India to China, the United Press reported.)

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TODAY'S OFFER
to you who suffer
Bad Coughs
(DUE TO COLDS)
The first spoonfuls of Pertussin MUST promptly relieve such coughs or money will be refunded. Prescribed for years by thousands upon thousands of Doctors—it must be good! Pertussin not only helps relieve your coughing spell, but it loosens and makes sticky phlegm easier to raise. Safe for both old and young. Inexpensive! **PERTUSSIN**

Partial Text of Statement Wallace Read at Hearing

Partial text of Henry A. Wallace's prepared statement before the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday:

"After pointing out the successful farm lending program of the Agriculture Department under his direction, Wallace went into the intent of the present bill:

"The real motive underlying these suggestions for stripping the Department of Commerce of its vast financial powers has, of course, nothing to do with my competence to administer these powers. The real issue is whether or not the powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its giant subsidiaries are to be used only to help big business or whether these powers are also to be used to help little business and to help carry out the President's commitment of 60 million jobs. In other words the question is really one of whether this committee, the Congress and the American public want these enormous financial powers utilized and invested in a free America—in a prosperous America.

This is not a petty question of personalities. This is a question of fundamental policy. It is the question of the path which America will follow in the future. So that there can be no doubt in anyone's mind where I stand on these fundamental issues, I would like to take this opportunity to discuss with you the future which I feel is in store for America.

Peace Goals Should Be High, Too

For the second time in 25 years America has proved her capacity to meet the challenge of total war. Twice in 25 years we have amazed the whole world—and ourselves—with our daring conception of what America could do when forced to war. We have astonished a grateful world by the stupendous number of planes, tanks and guns rolling off our assembly lines; with the bridge of ships we have erected across the oceans; by the overwhelming force with which America has turned the scales of battle.

Thus has America met the challenge of war—with boldness, courage and determination. Thus has America become the symbol—the world over—for the dynamic force of a free people fighting for a free world.

But what of the peacetime problems here at home which will follow the successful conclusion of this war? Is America prepared to meet the challenge of these peacetime problems as it has twice met the challenge of war? Will it approach the problems of peace with the same boldness of conception, the same courage and determination as we have approached the problems of war?

In the answer to these questions lies the future of America. To anyone who has faith in America the answer is clear. The American people are prepared to meet the problems of peace in the same inspiring way that they have met the problems of war. The American people are resolved that we shall insure that the youth of this Nation will never again be called upon to fight in another war.

In determining the course of action we should pursue after the war, it is well for America to pause and take stock of her capacities. For America's capacities should be the measure of America's future.

America's known capacities are not difficult to calculate. We are now producing goods and services to the gigantic total of 200 billion dollars a year, with 52 million workers and 12 million soldiers. In simple language that means that today America is producing nearly twice as much as she had ever produced before the war. But an enormous part of the goods and services we are producing today does not find its way into the American home. No, it represents the ships, the guns, the planes and tanks we are using to fight this war.

Capacity of Country to Grow
But I know, and you know, that if we can produce a huge flow of ships and guns and planes and tanks, we can also produce an abundance of houses and cars and clothing and provide education and recreation and the other good things of life for all Americans.

And I know, and you know, that when our boys return home from the war and are again able to put their power into the stream of peacetime production, America's capacity to produce will be even greater than it is today.

But to accomplish this task of utilizing our full productive capacity year after year, it is childish to think that this can be accomplished by a small segment of business and finance even though that small segment consists of the giants of industry and the tycoons of American finance.

Nor can this be accomplished by throwing crumbs to twenty thousand business enterprises out of a total of over three million struggling small businesses in the United States. . . . The same people who set their sights too low for war are now asking the American people to set their sights too low for prosperity. They do not grasp the strength and the spirit of America. . . .

We now must establish an economic bill of rights not only out of common decency, but also to insure the preservation of our political freedoms. . . . The economic bill of rights as embodied in the President's message to Congress last January is:

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the Nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

The right of every business—man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domina-

tion by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent home;

The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

All Phases of Plan Interlocked
I am now going to outline to you the type of program which I think would make each of these economic rights a part of our way of life. In your consideration of this program you will note this striking fact, namely, that to the extent that private enterprise grows in strength, the economic bill of rights grows in reality—and to the extent that the economic bill of rights grows in reality, American private enterprise grows in strength. Thus, all the measures which are suggested in this program for the implementation of the Economic Bill of Rights are at the same time designed to make American capitalism and private enterprise work in the same great manner in peace as it has worked in war.

The Right to a Good Job

The first economic right is "The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops, or farms, or mines of the Nation."

To assume the full realization of this right to a useful and remunerative job, an adequate program must provide America with 60 million productive jobs.

This necessary expansion of our peacetime productive capacity will require new facilities, new plants and new equipment. It will require large outlays of money, which should be raised through normal investment channels. But while private capital should finance this expansion program, the Government should recognize its responsibility for sharing part of any special or abnormal risk of loss attached to such financing.

Therefore I propose that the Government guarantee the lender against the special and abnormal risks which may be involved in achieving our objective. This will provide new and expanding industry with plenty of private credit at reasonable interest rates. Through this program we will merely be extending to the financing of old and new business the principles which have proved so successful in our experience with the V loans, T loans and the Federal Housing Administration loans.

. . . If we are going to have reasonable jobs for all, we must have an expanded private industry capable of hiring millions more men. I propose that the Government do its part in helping private enterprise finance this expansion of our industrial plant. It will be privately owned, privately operated and privately financed, but the Government will share with the private investor the unusual and abnormal financial risks which may be involved in getting started.

Foreign Trade Views

But, in providing jobs for everyone, we shall not only have to increase demand for our industrial and agricultural production here at home, but also abroad. Some parts of our industrial and agricultural production demand a high level of foreign trade to be efficient and prosperous. This is particularly true in our heavy equipment industries where our war demand will fall sharply but whose output will be needed by other countries for reconstruction and development. The foreign demand for such farm commodities as cotton, tobacco and wheat will also be great if other countries have the opportunity to buy. We therefore must take steps, in cooperation with other countries, to see that international trade and investment is resumed promptly on a sound basis. . . .

The international monetary fund, when approved by Congress, will aid the nations of the world in establishing sound currencies. It will clear the channels of foreign trade of discriminatory restrictions and controls so that there can be a genuine expansion of world trade.

With the help of the International Bank, American capital can play a great constructive role—and a profitable one—in the development of the economies of other countries. It will provide us with enormous postwar foreign markets. For our greatest markets are in prosperous, industrialized countries.

But America will not be merely a seller of goods abroad. A truly prosperous America—an America with jobs for all—will be a tremendous buyer of raw materials and products abroad.

Good Trade Helps Keep Peace

With congressional approval of this program and with our program of jobs for all in this country—the foreign trade of the United States can be trebled after the war. This increase in our foreign trade should mean 3 million more jobs after the war than we had before the war.

A prosperous world will be a world free of both economic and political aggression. But it is inevitable, however, that an economy of free enterprise like ours will have some fluctuations in the number of jobs it can provide. Adjustments in employment are an essential part of an expanding free economy. And for these minor fluctuations, we provide unemployment insurance. But we must not allow such fluctuations ever to deteriorate into panic or depression. We cannot again be caught in that vicious downward spiral of unemployment, wage cuts and stagnated business.

Whenever the number of gainfully employed in this country falls below 57 million, our Government should take prompt steps to see that

Wallace Takes His Turn



BEFORE COMMITTEE—Henry A. Wallace, nominated for Secretary of Commerce, raises his right hand as he takes oath as witness yesterday before Senate Commerce Committee hearing principals in Wallace-Jesse Jones row. Committee heard Jones Wednesday.

new jobs are made available to keep the total from falling significantly below that figure. This is the floor below which we must not allow employment to fall.

When employment falls below this floor of 57 million jobs, this reservoir of planned and approved public works should be opened up to provide more jobs and take up the slack.

Such useful and essential public works should not produce Government or "relief" jobs, however. No, they should produce private jobs. This is possible if we insist that this construction be done by private firms under contract with the Government; private firms employing labor at the prevailing rate of wages and under standard labor conditions. This assurance of a reserve of private jobs, through constructive public works when needed to take up the slack, will have a profound effect on the whole direction of our economy. In fact, the knowledge that Government accepts this responsibility of maintaining a floor under jobs will act as an immense stabilizing force on the whole economy.

The Right to Good Wages

The second economic right is "The right to earn enough to provide food, and clothing, and recreation."

The gains made by labor during the war must be retained in full. After the last war, as part of the process of returning to "normalcy" the slogan "Labor must be defeated," was adopted. This must not happen again. This time we must make sure that wage rates are not reduced when the wartime demand for labor is diverted into peacetime channels. We must make sure that the labor market is not broken by unemployment and wage slashes.

American labor should be assured that there are not going to be any wage cuts after this war. What is even more important—when the worker's hours are cut back to peacetime levels a real attempt must be made to adjust rates upward.

Wants Shorter Hours, More Pay
And wages should be constantly increased as the productivity of industry is increased. An expanding American economy can continue to expand only if the increased productivity is divided equitably between business and the worker.

But an increase in wages is not the only benefit the American worker should secure from increased productivity. He should also benefit in the form of shorter hours of work, in the form of increased leisure and opportunities for healthful recreation. Thus increased wages and shorter hours go hand in hand in solving prosperity for the American worker.

I would like to see him (the laborer) get a guaranteed minimum annual wage and I think the time has come for America to begin tackling this most difficult problem. Now this goal cannot be attained overnight. It cannot be achieved in a manner to harm business. Nor can it be achieved with the same speed in every business.

But we can start on the job of giving labor an annual wage. We can do it if we all will agree that it is a problem business and labor must solve and if we all approach the problem with a genuine desire to succeed. And Government must do its part too. It must aid business in stabilizing its labor needs so that the burden of an annual wage will not be uneconomical. This, in my opinion, is the American way to bring about the annual wage and I have confidence

least equipment which will eliminate the drudgery of household work. To the fullest extent possible we must be a land of home-owners, and to that end we must assure every family an opportunity for home ownership by making certain that there is available private credit on terms which will reduce the down payment and cut by one third the monthly cost of buying homes.

Non-residential construction and the modernization of America's homes alone can provide jobs for four million people a year. This is two million more than the maximum amount engaged in such work prior to the war.

VI Right to Medical Care

The sixth economic right is "the right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health."

As Selective Service has revealed, too large a proportion of our younger men now fall below reasonable health standards. This is a warning of our population. This condition calls for immediate and drastic action.

We must see that medical attention is available to all the people. But this health program must be achieved in the American way. Every person should have the right to go to the doctor and hospital of their own choosing. The Federal and State governments should work hand in hand making health insurance an integral part of our Social Security program just as old age and unemployment benefits are today.

We need more hospitals and doctors. We should make sure that the facilities are available and that we build hospitals in every community, rural and urban, that does not now have such facilities for all of its people.

We must not be content to provide medical attention for people after they become sick. We must implement and extend our knowledge of maximum health as well as prevention of sickness. The Government should appropriate needed funds to finance a greatly expanded program of medical research in private and public institutions.

VII Social Security

The seventh economic right is "the right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment."

A broader social security program should be provided for all men and women with the means for decent living. Our present old-age benefits are definitely inadequate. A decent self-respecting old age social security program should be deemed to be a right, not a charity, a right springing from the years of service each person delivers to the sum total of a better America.

An adequate social security program will, of itself, by adding to the spendable purchase power available to the people and by placing a floor on consumption, add more than two million jobs a year.

VIII Right to Good Education

The eighth economic right is "the right to a good education." We must have an educated and informed America. Even now most of our rural areas and some of our urban areas are poorly provided with schools. Our teachers are underpaid. Our schools are badly understaffed. We need more schools and at least one-half million more teachers. Through Federal aid to poorer communities for the development of locally controlled educational programs, we propose to equalize and extend educational opportunities throughout the land. We propose to provide facilities for technical and higher education for all qualified young men and women without regard to their financial means. In this America, the pioneer of free education, the right to technical and higher education should be as universal as the right to a secondary school education.

Conclusion

This is the kind of program that can provide jobs, economic security and rising standards of living for all Americans—regardless of race, color or creed. Our democracy can be a living force only if it means the good life for all the people.

The millions of more productive jobs that this program will bring are jobs in private enterprises. They are jobs based on the expanded demand for the output of our economy for consumption and investment. And this program need place no real burden on the Federal budget, notwithstanding the reduction in taxes which must come after the war.

On the contrary, a program of this character can provide America with a national income of such a size that it will be possible to reduce the tax rates still further on personal incomes, on business profits, and on consumption, and still collect enough tax revenues to meet the needs of the Government.

1 Virginia, 2 D. C. Marines Return From Pacific Area

Two Marines from Washington and another from nearby Virginia have returned to the States, having last seen action or duty on Guam. They are: Corporal Rollin J. Martin, 19, of 3428 Oliver st. n.w.; Pfc. Harry C. Myers, Jr., 41, of 2901 18th st. n.w.; and Chief Warrant Officer Milton O. Hogue, 34, of Quantico.

Corporal Martin served in the south and central Pacific as a mail clerk with the Fourth Marine Air Wing, saw duty at Hawaii, Samoa, New Hebrides and Guam. He enlisted in December, 1942.

Private First Class Myers served overseas with the Third Marine Division, and his latest combat action was at Guam. He attended Benjamin Franklin School of Accounting here before enlistment in May, 1942, and had been manager of a dress shop.

Warrant Officer Hogue returned from the central Pacific, where he served as engineering officer with a fighter squadron of the Fourth Marine Air Wing. He supervised the maintenance of the squadron's aircraft on Guam. A Marine "old timer," Warrant Officer Hogue once served in Nicaragua after enlisting in 1928. He was commissioned in March, 1943. His brother, Ernest, 31, is a Marine technical sergeant, also out in the Pacific.

Village to Build Houses To Shoo Away the Devil

Vernon, Cornwall, U.S.—More devil-scaring houses—round buildings topped by a cross—to guard the entrances to this village are to be erected from a \$234,000 bequest in the will of a local alderman.

Alderman Tom Blaney, "prouder and fonder" of his birthplace than of anything else in life, left his entire fortune to the village and its people when he died recently, aged 70. He was the last of a family of ancient lineage which has been associated with the village for many centuries.

His will provided for a playing field, the construction of a harbor near the village, local charities and village families who were his friends, and left two-thirds of his property to the vicar, and his home and one-ninth to the National Trust.

It is intended to build more devil-scaring houses with some of the windfall. Two of the houses stand on roads leading to the village, but it is contended that there are other roads left unguarded, among which might slip in unnoticed and unharmed.

A local resident said: "Old Tom believed in the legend of the devil-scaring houses. We know he would approve of more being erected."

4125 Dimes for Bonds

Evansville, Ind., U.S.—An elderly man, purchasing 11 war bonds, produced 4125 dimes from under a layer of clothing in a woven straw shopping bag. Explaining that he'd been saving his dimes for bond buying ever since the war began, he left the shopping bag for the convenience of the next person handling the dimes.

Grows Giant Cabbage

Warren, R. I., U.S.—Apparently Mother Nature has pitched in to help the wartime food effort. Mrs. Katherine Cyganowski harvested from her Victory garden a cabbage weighing 15 pounds and 18 inches in diameter.

Carrier Antietam Set To Be Commissioned

Philadelphia, Jan. 25. (P.)—The aircraft carrier Antietam, the first flat-top constructed at the Navy Yard here, will be commissioned at the yard Sunday, the Fourth Naval District announced today.

Christened last August by Mrs. Millard Tydings, wife of the Senator from Maryland, the Antietam is named for the famous Maryland Civil War battle. The Antietam is the second ship to bear her name. The last Antietam was designed in 1869 as a 2534-ton sloop-of-war, but was used only as a storeship and marine barracks.

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It is in this perspective that I appeal to you to consider S. 375—the so-called George bill. I suggest that the Congress appoint a committee to investigate the past activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in order to determine whether, or not the Congress feels that the powers of the RFC have been administered in such a way as to do the most good for the American people. If the Congress does not feel that the powers of the RFC should be exercised in such a way as to further the objectives which I have set forth here, then I respectfully urge the Congress to take the RFC out from under the control of the Commerce Department. For I can tell you here and now that if the RFC is left in the Commerce Department, I will use its powers in the interests of all the American people.

Whether the RFC and its subsidiaries are included in the Department of Commerce or not, I will concentrate all of my efforts and the efforts of the Department under me to the winning of the war. I want to make it clear that if it is decided that the RFC should not remain with the Commerce Department I will carry on the job of Secretary of Commerce until the war ends.

Quickly Relieves Distress of Sneezing, Stuffy Head Colds

A little Va-tro-nol up each nostril effectively and promptly relieves distress of head colds—makes breathing easier. . . . also helps prevent many colds from developing if used in time. Try it! You'll know! Follow directions in folder.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

NURSES VOTE 2 TO 1 FOR HOT OATMEAL!

In National Poll, Nurses gave hot oatmeal twice as many votes as all hot cereals combined! Give your family the growth and staminal advantages of the cereal these authorities vote best! Serve Quaker Oats daily!

QUAKER OATS

COFFEE CAKES

SO EASY...SO DELICIOUS...MADE WITH DUFF'S HOT MUFFIN MIX

Follow directions on box for roll-overs. Sprinkle with brown sugar, spices, and dot with shortening. Slice 1" thick, and bake in greased, floured muffin tin. Just add WATER to Duff's

Duff's HOT MUFFIN MIX

BELLOWS SPECIAL RESERVE Whiskey-A Blend

For many years the House of Bellows has been a pioneer of light fine whiskies. In this blend, our faithful search has produced a light whiskey, delicate and yet amply full of flavor. We recommend it to the discriminating taste.

86.3 Proof—66% grain neutral spirits
Bellows & Company
IMPORTERS AND WINE MERCHANTS
ESTABLISHED 1830 • NEW YORK CITY



Deanna Durbin Hits Again, as a Blonde, In 'Can't Help Singing'

"CAN'T HELP SINGING," Universal's first Technicolor production for Deanna Durbin, which yesterday made its Washington bow on the screen at RKO-Keith's Theater, is such a happy picture, so filled with pleasantness and devoid of villainy, that anyone who sees it probably will find that he can't stop singing, either.

Coherent, if not always rigidly logical, in story and with a tuneful score especially composed for it by Jerome Kern, with appropriate and effective lyrics by E. Y. Harburg, this lavishly colored subject comes close to dropping itself into the same bracket with "Naughty Marietta" and "Rose Marie" in form and texture.

While it occasionally stunts a bit for its comedy, the piece is throughout its length so ebullient, fresh and gay that its few extravaganzas are completely swallowed up in the greater exhilaration of its buoyant, over-all effect.

Early Scenes in Capital
The action of the opening sequences is laid in Washington back in the days of the discovery of gold in California. A detachment of United States Cavalry escorts the first shipment of the precious ore to the Capital, to be presented to the President in elaborate ceremonies.

It becomes immediately evident that Senator Frost's lovely young daughter, Caroline, is deeply smitten by the handsome figure of Lieutenant Latham. So deeply, in fact, that she feigns illness to avoid singing for the President at the White House and next day, when she learns that her father's influence has caused the cavalry troop to be ordered back West to break up an implacable romance, runs away from home in pursuit of her beloved, whom she is never quite able to overtake.

At every stop, however, some agreeably harassing—and amusing—adventure overtakes her. Among them, Johnny Lawlor, the devil-may-care young gambler; a bogus Russian nobleman and his servant, who devote the length of the picture to an abortive attempt to steal her trunk; an oily rogue who sells her a rickety outfit he doesn't own so she can join the wagon train; and, finally, practically all that occurs after she and Johnny have retrieved the unfortunate purchase and the long trek across the prairies and mountains slowly creeps along.

True to Tradition
What happens at the end of the journey, in so-called sunny California, is in the true tradition of musical comedy and light opera. For those seeking entertainment, "Can't Help Singing" will prove an admirable diversion; by the rock-ribbed realists and relentless logicians, it had better be shunned.

In its proper classification and for all it pretends to be, it serves all the superlatives in the book. Immensely benefited by Technicolor's kaleidoscopic colorations, it is a new Deanna Durbin—at least to those eyes and ears—who

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty



"I want no sloppiness in auditing books, men—we can't let this horse racing ban lull us into complacency!"

Bette Signs an Ace

Hollywood, Calif., Jan. 25.—Walter Brennan is the first one to sign for Bette Davis in "Stolen Life." Walter's finally free-lancing pictures.

As the two conniving gentlemen from abroad, Akim Tamiroff and Leonid Kinskey bring the fruits of long experience to bear on the comic elements of the story, aided now and again by Andrew Tomba, as Sad Sam, the sanctimonious swindler, and Thomas Gomez, the glamorous Carstairs, richest man on the West Coast, whose name Caroline has indiscreetly employed as a source of envy among her numerous suitors. Ray Collins' Senator Frost motivates most of what goes on in a manner that might be deemed a little beneath the supposed dignity of the Upper House, but to the infinite advantage of the picture.

Clara Blandick, June Vincent, Olin Howlin and George Cleveland are among those who contribute most generously to the support, under Frank Ryan's deft direction of the screen play derived by Lewis R. Foster and Mr. Ryan, from Samuel J. and Curtis B. Warshawsky's "Girl of the Overland Trail."

To the melodious enlivenment of this genial charade, the veteran Kern, heavy with earlier honors—"Show Boat," "Roberta," "Sally," and the like—has contributed seven stirring songs, the most enjoyable, in this view, being the title number, "More and More," and "California," utilized as a rousing ensemble in the film's finale.

Catch the spirit of the thing and you are in for a delightful time. The Pathe News, a ridiculous cartoon comedy, "The Piped Pier of Basin Street," and Greer Garson's "Miracle of Hickory," an appeal for the March of Dimes to fight infantile paralysis, are the only screen supplementaries of a bang-up bill.

The Gallup Poll

Roosevelt Given Top Billing As 1948 Democratic Aspirant

By Dr. George Gallup

Copyright, 1944, by American Institute of Public Opinion
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 25.—Will President Roosevelt be a candidate for another term four years hence? That question was raised by a reporter at a White House press conference last week on the last full day of the President's third term. Speculation on Mr. Roosevelt's intentions about future terms has become a kind of national guessing game ever since he broke the two-term precedent, and a good many voters from coast to coast are already making guesses about 1948.

Most of the ones who are willing to guess, a national survey finds, predict that the Democratic candidate in 1948 will be Mr. Roosevelt, with Henry A. Wallace next most frequently mentioned as contender for the top place on the ticket.

Others prominently mentioned as likely Democratic candidates include Vice President Harry S. Truman, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., James F. Byrnes, the "Assistant President," and Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia. That is what the Institute's national poll revealed when it asked voters:

"Regardless of what political party you happen to prefer, what is your guess as to who will be the Democratic candidate for President in 1948?"

The national vote follows:	
Roosevelt	30%
Wallace	11
Truman	6
Stettinius	4
Byrnes	1
Byrd	1
Others	5
No opinion	42

Wildlife Protective Group Organized

Richmond, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—As a step toward conserving wildlife resources in Virginia, an organization, tentatively named Friends of Virginia Wildlife, has been organized on a State-wide basis. Representatives of each county and the larger cities have been named to the organization.

Ross H. Walker of Richmond is acting chairman of the group, while serving as cochairman are Francis Loth, Waynesboro, and James C. Causey, Jr., of Suffolk. "While the movement will be largely informative in its initial stages," Walker said, "it is hoped that as time goes on it may prove helpful to all sportsmen's organizations and individual sportsmen as a means of making themselves vocal."

Fire Razes Hagerstown Furniture Warehouse

Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 25 (AP).—A three-story brick furniture warehouse, owned by Meyers-Berkson, retail dealers, in downtown Hagerstown was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin today, only the rear walls remaining standing. No damage estimate was given by the owners, who said the warehouse contained considerable furniture. The store building escaped damage. The high wind kept firemen busy preventing the flames from spreading.

Gossip From Gotham

LEONARD LYONS

New York, Jan. 25.—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas has a summer home in LeGrande, Ore. There Roy Schaeffer works as his guide and cook. Schaeffer knows the Northwest well, the best fishing places and the forests where the hunting is good. He never has seen a map of America, for he never cared about any regions except America's Northwest.

Some days ago, however, he decided to visit his son at camp in Yuma. By pack-mule he went to the nearest railroad station and bought a ticket. He changed trains three times, saw his son at Arizona, and decided that he had traveled so far that he must be somewhere near the Capital of the United States, where Justice Douglas sits as a member of the Supreme Court.

Schaeffer bought a ticket to Washington and rode the coaches day and night. He tired in Omaha, went to a hotel for 36 hours' sleep, and then continued his journey. He arrived in Washington Saturday morning wearing his only suit of clothes and asked a cab driver: "Where can I find my friend, Bill Douglas?" The driver pointed the Supreme Court. Justice Douglas instructed him how to reach his home in Silver Spring and Roy Schaeffer came a-chatter in his cowboy suit, boots, plaid shirt and 16-gallon hat. He was given the guest room at the home of his Oregon friend, Bill Douglas.

Justice Douglas was on his way to the White House for the securing in of the President. "How'd you like to visit the White House?" he asked Schaeffer, who admitted he'd like to. Roy Schaeffer attended the inaugural as well as the tea given by Douglas at the Supreme Court. "Roy," Douglas then told him, "tonight's the dinner of the Thousand Club." "What's that?" the Oregon guide asked. "You know, the Thousand Dollars," said Douglas. "I belong there," said Roy Schaeffer, who occupied the most prominent table at the dinner, "cause that's exactly how much I made last year."

James Adams, president of Standard Brands, will become vice-chairman of its board of directors. Harpo Marx has had to wear his pink wig so often during his current USO tour that he dyed his own hair pink. Harpo, incidentally, now has four adopted children, and will adopt two more. A noted American writer, who recently appeared in town wearing a war correspondent's uniform, has been committed to Bellevue Hospital. Paul Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will make the commencement address at Kentucky Wesleyan College. This is the college from which Porter was fired when he was 16.

Fanny Hurst once gave a dinner party to which a lawyer brought Lord and Lady Duveen. The lawyer started to pat Miss Hurst's dog, despite the novelist's warning that it was a one-man dog. The dog bit his hand, clean through to the bone.

What's Going On And Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women
Victory Chorus for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 a. m.
Army-Navy Music Service, 13th and New York ave. n.w., 1 p. m.
Servicemen's Ticket Booth, 8 a. m. and Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 4 to 8:30 p. m.
Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United States, 13th and G. st. n.w., checking, showers and lounge, all day.
Stage Door Canteen, Belmont Theater, Military District of Washington band, 8 to 10 p. m.
U.S.O., 1728 G. st. n.w., bowling, 8:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.
U.S.O., 901 Market square n.w., movie, 8:30 p. m.
U.S.O., 1911 H. st. n.w., crafts in plastic, 7:30 p. m.
Servicemen's Club No. 1, 306 9th st. n.w., International dancing, 8:30 p. m.
Officers Service Club of the United States, 214 a. n.w., Army-Navy Daughters dance, 8 to 12 p. m.
Roosevelt Center, hotel and ballroom dancing instruction, 8 p. m.
Office of the War Relocation Council, 819 16th st. n.w., dance at the National Press Club, 9 p. m. to midnight.
Luncheon, Meetings and Other Entertainment, 14th and B. st. n.e., 8 p. m.
Apartment Hotel, 12-15 p. m.
Lecture, "Laws for Industrial Democracy," Clarence Bender on "Postwar Inter-American Relations," 214 a. n.w., 8 p. m.
Exhibits, Smithsonian Institution, Metropolitan Camera Club Council, salon, prints.

Army Deserter Caught After 2 Years in Cave

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—James Earman Smith, 23, of Eastham, who deserted the Army nearly two years ago, was captured last night by city and State police.

Smith, said by officers to be the deserter of the longest standing in this area, took unofficial leave from his battalion at New Orleans on April 12, 1943. He was captured at his brother's home near Stony Point last night.

He told the officers he had been hiding out in the Eastham section since leaving the Army and had constructed a semicave home in the hills. State Trooper Ed Thompson was scheduled to turn him over to military authorities at Staunton today.

Show Time

STAGE
National—"Star Time," at 8:30 p. m.
Gaiety—Burlesque, at 12, 2:30, and 8:30 p. m.
SCREEN
Capitol—"Between Two Women," at 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p. m. Stage shows at 1, 3:45, 6:30 and 9:15 p. m.
Earle—"Together again," at 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7:05 and 10 p. m. Stage show at 12:30, 3:25, 6:25 and 9:30 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Hollywood Canteen," at 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7 and 9:40 p. m.
RKO-Keith—"Can't Help Singing," at 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45 and 9:45 p. m.
Palace—"Meet Me in St. Louis," at 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:05 and 9:35 p. m.
Columbia—"Thin Man Goes Home," at 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.
Little—"A Bill of Divorcement," at 11 a. m., 12:45, 2:30, 4:30, 6:05, 7:55 and 9:55 p. m.
Pix—"Minstrel Man," at 2:10, 4:30, 6:55 and 9:20 p. m. "Tell Your Children," at 3:20, 5:40, 8:05 and 10:20 p. m.
Trans-Lux—Newsreels and shorts, at 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 2, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7, 8:15, 9:30 and 10:45 p. m.
Ambassador—"Together Again," at 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:35 and 9:50 p. m.
Hippodrome—"The Male Animal," at 2, 5:30 and 9:15 p. m. "The Man From Down Under," at 3:50 and 7:30 p. m.
Old Scenes
William Gargan, star of Pine-Thomas' "Hard to Handle," recently paid his first visit to his home, Brooklyn, since his first stage hit, "Animal Kingdom," on Broadway 15 years ago.

HAM COOKED WITH GOLDEN'S MUSTARD

A REAL TREAT

RECIPES THAT GIVE A THRILL. Spread ham generously with Golden's rich brown mustard before cooking.

RITTER
Tabasco Flavored CATSUP

POST WANT ADS PAY

DATE BAIT

Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City, N. Y.
Franchised Bottlers: Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Washington, D. C.

TWO Winter

CHEERING Breakfasts

Hot Cold

Quickly dip Nabisco Shredded Wheat biscuits in hot salted water, drain. Serve with brown sugar and milk for a delicious breakfast that sends your family off with a well-fed feeling. Yet Nabisco Shredded Wheat is so easy to serve... saves you the bother and fuss of cooking.

THE DELICIOUS WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL YOU CAN SERVE A DOZEN DIFFERENT WAYS

MADE BY NABISCO NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

CARPEL'S
FROSTED FOODS

Quick frosted FRUITS & VEGETABLES

DISTRIBUTED BY THE CARPEL CORPORATION BALTIMORE — WASHINGTON — RICHMOND NORFOLK — GRANOK

Bowles Asks Watch For Bogus Stamps

Tells of 50 Million Counterfeit Coupons Found in Chicago

By Christine Sadler

Price Administrator Bowles yesterday warned storekeepers and housewives against counterfeit ration stamps and urged strict observance of O'A rules that stamps be detached in the presence of store clerks who are to receive them.

"His appeal followed seizure in Chicago of 50 million counterfeit stamps, which he declared were enough to buy all civilian rationed beef in the United States for one week."

The stamps seized were numbered TS, US, VS, WS and XS, all of which are now valid. They were being offered for sale at \$5 a thousand, but Bowles said indications were that "only a few had been disposed of."

Export Subsidy to Be Asked

Other food-front news of the day included:

1. Announcement that War Food Administrator Marvin Jones will appear before the Senate Banking Committee this morning in behalf of legislation which would increase money powers of the Commodity Credit Corporation by two billion dollars—to enable this country to subsidize exports of agricultural products.

While delay of the war in Europe has lessened concern over the "food surplus," Congress is expected to threaten out the problem of what is to be done with the increased agricultural output once the war is over. Government price supports—promised for two years after the war—have raised farm prices well above world levels. If farm goods are to be sold in world markets, WFA believes, they should be offered at world prices and that means subsidies.

Consumers May Fight Proposal

Limited amounts of wheat and cotton are now being exported by subsidy methods. Opposition to extension of the idea probably will be made by consumer groups expected to take the view that the Government should subsidize consumption at home before embarking on an expensive export program—or at least at the same time approve something like a food-stamp plan for low-income groups and expansion of the school lunch pro-

gram which today reaches only half the Nation's children.

2. A survey of farm machinery needs among farmers of the East Coast showed need for labor-saving equipment and serious spot shortages of repair parts. With more farm youths slated for drafting, machinery production running behind schedule, and old machinery wearing out, many of the farm leaders surveyed declared a drop in food production must be anticipated this year.

Dairies Need Equipment

The average age of farm tractors in New York State was declared to be 12 years. Tractors and small motors were high on the list of needs in all 15 States surveyed. Labor shortages and an increase in the breakdowns of machinery due to unskilled help were similarly widespread, and all States complained of the length of time required to get repair parts.

Dairy farmers declared themselves desperately in need of having equipment. Other shortages noted ranged from poison dusts, fork and hoe handles, shovels, and manure spreaders to limers and fertilizer sowers.

3. James E. Kelley of Connecticut was named director of food rationing for OPA, succeeding Ivan Burdick, also of Connecticut, who resigned in December to return to private business.

War Correspondent To Address VPA

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—Don Whitehead, Associated Press war correspondent, who has covered the fighting of the American forces from Africa to Aachen, will be the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Virginia Press Association here Saturday night.

Kent Cooper, executive director and general manager of the Associated Press, who was to have spoken at the banquet, will be unable to attend because of illness. Powell Glass, general manager of the Lynchburg News and Advance and president of the VPA, announced today.



MODEL UNIFORMS—Movie actresses Martha Vickers, Angela Greene and Pat Clark (left to right) model nurse uniforms at opening of the army's drive in California to recruit nurses. Uniforms are summer, O. D., dress, O. D. winter suit.

Coffee Asks ABC to Report On Result of Penalties Imposed

The District Alcohol Beverage Control Board was called on yesterday by Representative John M. Coffee (D., Wash.) for a detailed report showing whether penalties imposed for liquor law violations are severe enough and how it handles violators.

Coffee, who is chairman of the House subcommittee in charge of District appropriations, said he wanted the information as a basis for hearings to be held on the ABC board's budget for the new fiscal year beginning July 1.

Coffee said he was anxious to know:

1. Whether the number of package stores has been reduced appreciably from 400 to 300 as ordered by the Commissioners.
 2. Exactly how violations of the liquor control laws and regulations are handled with names of violators and the penalties imposed.
 3. Whether penalties imposed are severe enough.
 4. How many reports of violations the police made to the board and what disposition was made in each case.
- "If the Commissioners meant what they said when they ordered a reduction in licenses some years ago," he declared, "it is possible we need a bill tightening restrictions on license transfers to speed up the process."

Sentry Calls 'Halt' But Bull Keeps Coming

Camp Carson, Colo. (AP).—Sentry duty can sometimes result in a fellow gaining some impromptu knowledge. At least that's the opinion of Corp. Paul Tracy of San Pedro, Cal.

Corp. Tracy was on night patrol recently when he saw a shadow. He shouted at the shadow to halt, and when there was no answer, advanced to claim his "prisoner."

The "prisoner" turned out to be an angry, full-grown bull, and Corp. Tracy did a quick job of climbing a nearby tree.

Good Nose for Japs

Houston, Tex. (AP).—Chief Yeoman Ira D. Humphreys caught two prisoners with his nose. When we landed on Guam, he noticed a strange smell in the air—"and it wasn't the smell of the dead," he looked around and found two Japanese sitting in a foxhole smoking. When they saw Humphreys, they came out with their hands up and surrendered.

Business Brokers' Sales Ruling Issue by District Rent Office

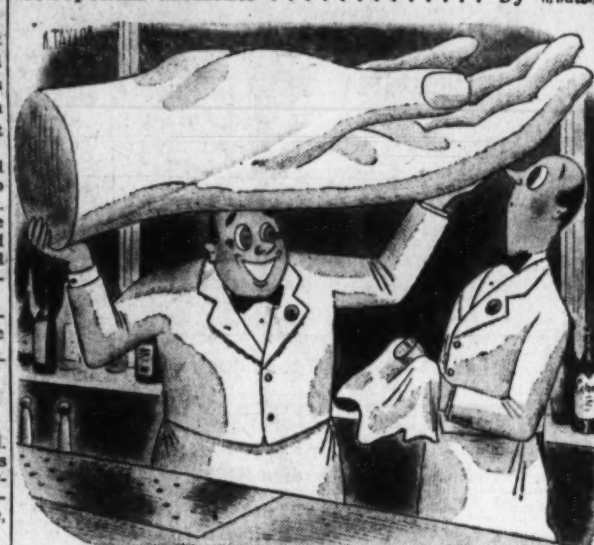
Regulations affecting licensed business chance brokers which District Rent Administrator Robert F. Cogswell said are aimed at preventing prospective sellers of rooming or boarding houses from misrepresenting their property to prospective buyers became effective yesterday.

Administrator Cogswell said that in many cases sellers have told these brokers that their houses have been earning much more than the records at the District Rent Control Office show.

In such cases, he added, we will contact the seller and tell him to furnish the broker the correct date. In addition he said that his office will contact the broker also and ask him to withhold the sale until he is notified that correct adjustments have been made.

Cogswell specified that the regulations do not apply to real estate

Metropolitan Moments by R. TAYLOR

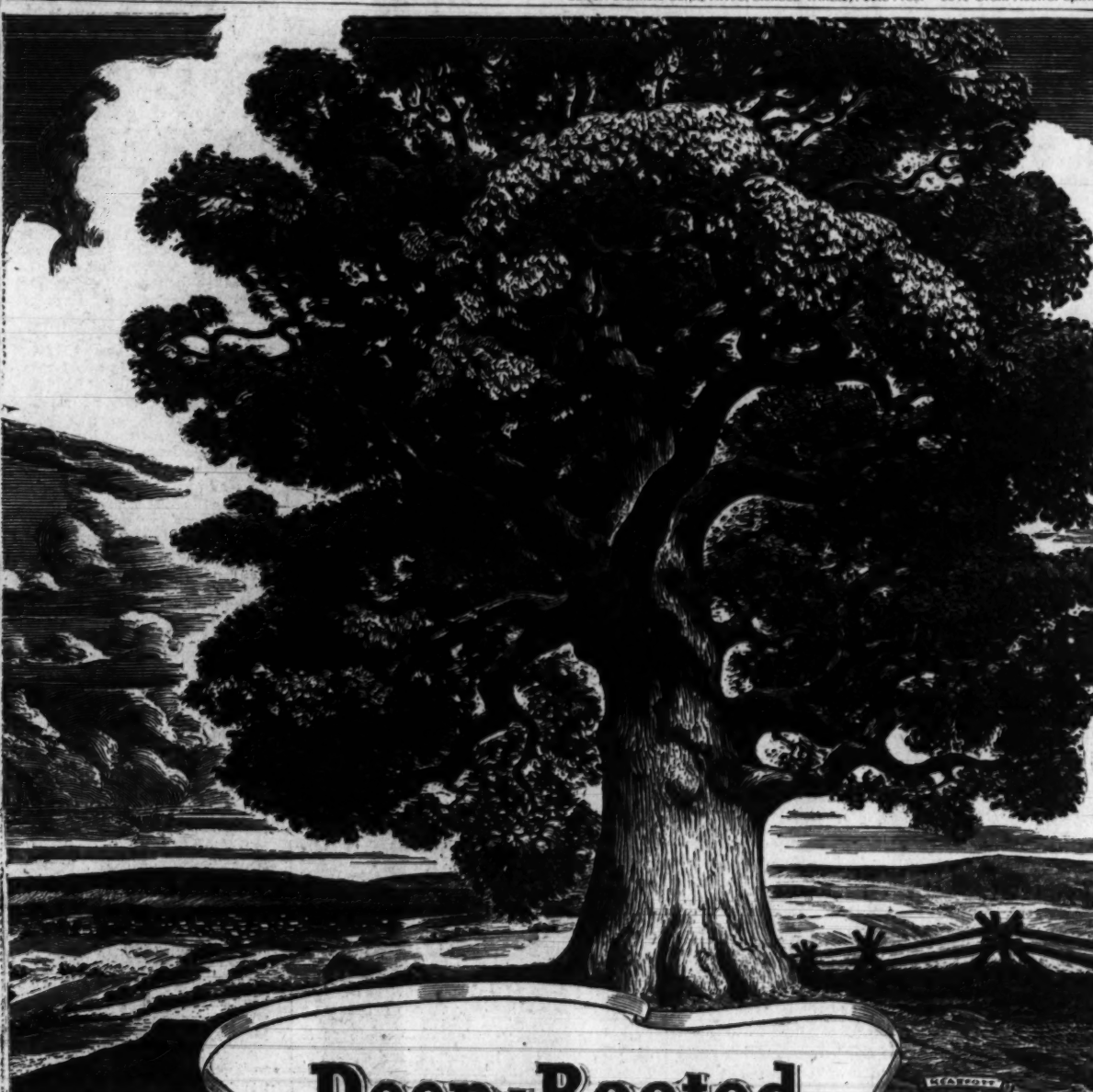


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THE WASHINGTON POST
Friday, January 26, 1945

7

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CELLAR



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Friday, January 26, 1945

Judicial Appointments

There is widespread satisfaction in the Washington bar over the elevation of Justice Bolitha J. Laws to the chief justiceship of the District Court. We share it. In our opinion Justice Laws is one of the ablest, fairest and most energetic judges ever to sit on the District bench. He is eminently qualified to be chief justice and has earned this promotion by devoted service and sustained demonstration of judicial temperament.

This recognition of Justice Laws will doubtless have a tonic effect on the District Court. It indicates that outstanding service in that tribunal may be appropriately rewarded. District lawyers and District judges have so long been neglected in making judicial appointments that that point was especially in need of underlining. We think it would be a salutary decision if the Department of Justice and the President would again recognize the talent on the District Court by appointing another of its conscientious and judicious members to the vacancy in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia—a vacancy that has stood for a year and a half, much to the detriment of the court.

As for Judge Margold's nomination to succeed Justice Laws, we doubt that it can be considered a reward for especially able service on the bench. His name was considered by the District Bar Association's committee on appointments to the bench, but he was not recommended for advancement. We know of no lawyer who regards him as the ablest member of the Municipal Court. A number of lawyers are organizing to oppose his confirmation by the Senate when hearings are held. There seems to be at least sufficient doubt as to his qualifications for service on the District Bench to warrant a careful inquiry by the Senate Judiciary Committee, although we hope that inquiry will rise above prejudices related to Senators' disappointment that their own candidates for the post were not chosen.

War Work Bill

In a reasonably brief period the House Military Affairs Committee has whipped into shape a limited national service bill that is likely to win approval from all except the last-ditch opponents. It is a notable improvement upon the original War-Bailly Bill. While the 20-to-5 vote in committee is probably not a fair indication of the strength the measure will command on the floor, we surmise that Congress will accept this compromise. Considering the urgency of the stepped-up demand for war supplies and the sagacity of the committee in removing objectionable features of the bill, it could not be reasonably rejected.

As it stands, the bill would invoke a minimum of coercion to fill all essential wartime jobs. First, it would "freeze" men of military age in the jobs they now hold by voluntary choice. They could shift to other jobs, however, with the consent of their Selective Service boards, and the right of appeal would be preserved. Second, if manpower shortages should still be in evidence after this "freezing," registrants in nonessential industries could be requested by their draft boards to shift to war work. Then, if still further action should be necessary to attain full production for war, registrants could be ordered to take essential jobs they are qualified to fill. To avoid compelling any one individual to work for any one employer, the workers would have to be given "a reasonable choice of employers." In other words, they would be required to work for their country at war and not for the benefit of any employer.

For willful violation of the duty thus imposed upon men of military age fines and imprisonment are prescribed. The penalty for refusal to work for one's country at war would be the same as for refusal to fight for it. That is reasonable and fair so far as it goes. The only unfairness in it is the failure of the committee to extend it to all adult age groups and to both sexes.

There is no question in our mind as to the authority of Congress to exact this kind of service. The Constitution gives Congress as much power to "support" armies and a navy as to "raise" them. The committee quotes the Supreme Court, *United States v. Osborne*, as follows: "The conclusion, it seems to this court, based both upon reason and authority, is inescapable that Congress has full power to conscript individuals for work of national importance under civilian direction in time of war." More recently seven Circuit Courts of Appeals have unanimously upheld the provision of the Selective Service Act requiring work of national importance by conscientious objectors. There

is no relationship between such service for one's country in wartime and the involuntary servitude prohibited by the thirteenth amendment.

It seems to us that the time for pressing twisted arguments against this essential legislation has long since passed. The committee has worked out a good bill which carries the approval of the President, the armed services and probably a vast majority of the people. Congress should hasten to enact it.

Answer To Wallace

The hearings on the George resolution to divorce the RFC lending agencies from the Department of Commerce reveal the incredible irresponsibility of Congress in allowing sprawling lending agencies to be set up with the aid of Federal funds and permitting them to exercise vast and ill-defined powers with a minimum of legislative supervision.

It is these powers which have made it possible for a single individual to function simultaneously as Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator. They have weakened Congress. And they have left congressional minds confused. Indicative of the bewilderment prevailing as a result of this defective lawmaking procedure is the doubt expressed by Senators as to the status of the inactive Federal Loan Agency and the position of Secretary Jones as titular head of that agency. Senator George, for instance, says he "thinks" the office of Federal Loan Administrator still exists, and that Mr. Jones might resign as Secretary of Commerce without relinquishing his post as Federal Loan Administrator. These technicalities might seem unimportant if it were not for the harsh light they throw on the indifference of Congress to the consequences of surrendering extensive powers to the executive branch of Government.

Sensor George declares that the powers of the RFC are "too vast and are too sweeping." The economic control over this country and the political controls, if I may be bold enough to say so, simply cannot be estimated. He is overwhelmingly right. Under the circumstances more than a divorce of the RFC from the Department of Commerce is required to assure competent, safe administration of the various RFC corporations that Senator George proposes to return to the Federal Loan Agency. No man is big enough or good enough to be given a free hand in spending and lending billions of public funds unless he is operating under specific grants of power and, as Senator Byrd's Economy Committee suggests, is subject to current control by Congress, the Budget, the Treasury, and the General Accounting Office. Of course, care must be taken to avoid too rigid supervision or too precise legislative definitions of authority that might unduly restrict the discretionary powers of Federal financing agencies. However, dangers from too much over-all control do not warrant continuation of the present policy of setting up Government corporations and permitting them to function as virtually autonomous agencies without any effective over-all control.

The independence enjoyed by the RFC and its subsidiaries is not an exception to the rule. It is typical of the manner of functioning of Government corporations. The hearings before the Senate Commerce Committee, therefore, are a reminder that Congress ought to take steps without delay to establish adequate controls not merely over the powerful RFC but over many other large Government lending corporations that will continue to function after the war is over. The main arguments in favor of tighter controls have been set forth most persuasively in the Byrd report, which notes that the "magnitude of Government corporations, particularly of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation is now so great as to rival Government proper." The report adds that the "number of corporations and the interrelations and intertransactions are building up a huge organization. With frequent changes in control, much confusion results. From simple beginnings each with a definite field, there has grown up a vast network, the final results of the operations of which may not be known definitely for years to come."

The public interest requires that Congress bring order out of this confusion and see to it that no single administrator is in a position to determine the postwar economic destiny of the country in accordance with his individual views of what is best for all of us—Jesse Jones, Henry Wallace, or anybody else.

Ambassador Oumansky

The airplane accident in Mexico City which resulted in the untimely death of Constantin A. Oumansky has robbed Soviet Russia of a topflight diplomatist, a man as shrewd as he was able, and one who seems to have been among the very few to whom Marshal Stalin has delegated authority of decision.

During Oumansky's years in Washington, his first diplomatic assignment in this hemisphere, he operated under difficulties. As counselor of embassy he was overshadowed by the then Soviet Ambassador, the very popular Alexander Troyanovsky. Later, when he himself had become Ambassador, Oumansky suffered from the blight that came over Russian-American relations as a result of the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact. But it is safe to say that no foreign diplomat assigned to Washington ever made so determined an effort to understand American trends, political, cultural and economic, as he did. The list of his acquaintances ran into the thousands and touched multifarious aspects of American life.

This same zeal and assiduity he manifested again and in heightened degree when, in

1943, he was sent to Mexico City to become his country's Ambassador to our southern neighbor—the first to hold that post since the break in Soviet-Mexican relations in 1930. Fabulous stories have been told of his energetic courting not only of Mexico but of all Latin America, of his Lucullan entertainments, of his linguistic skill and diplomatic adroitness. He had the advantage this time of representing a nation whose heroic exploits in this war have won universal admiration. Oumansky made excellent use of that asset, and according to all accounts became not only the most popular member of the Diplomatic Corps but also, as one observer put it, "the social lion of the Capital."

Recognition of Russia by a growing number of Latin-American republics was, in part at least, the product of Oumansky's efforts, and he was only at the beginning of his usefulness to the Soviet Union when the plane that was to take him to Costa Rica blew up in midair. The Soviet Union has lost a valued and valuable representative.

Freshman Senators

Both in content and timing, the letter addressed to President Roosevelt by the sixteen "freshman" Senators, Republican and Democratic alike, is a document of real significance. It proves that on major matters of foreign policy, particularly on the question of this country's role in the coming peace, partisan differences have disappeared in the United States. It might be said, of course, that this needed no further proof. The rival party platforms in the late presidential campaign, the speeches of the two leading candidates, before that the Connally and Fulbright resolutions which were overwhelmingly approved by the Senate and the House—all these pointed in that direction. Yet the fear that after this war the United States might pursue a course similar to that pursued after World War I has by no means disappeared, and has undoubtedly been a factor both in the policies and in the activities of our allies.

The action of the "freshman" Senators shows that this fear lacks substance. These men have just taken their seats. They come straight from the electorate. Some have long been identified with the internationalist point of view, but others have been suspected, in the past, of isolationist leanings. Yet all of them have put their signature to a document favoring the establishment at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations organization along the lines of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement; urging this Nation "to assure our allies and the other nations of the world that we intend to share in the direction of and responsibility for the settlement of this war and the maintenance of peace," favoring an alliance with our principal Allies to demilitarize Germany and Japan; and supporting affirmative participation by the United States in "all decisions affecting the establishment of law and order in the liberated or enemy countries."

Designed to strengthen President Roosevelt's hand at his forthcoming meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, it will do just that. For the greatest asset which the President will have at that meeting will be the certainty that the entire Nation is behind him. That is just what the letter of the 16 new Senators clearly underlines.

Modern Brig. General

It has occurred to us of late that the keen instinct for public relations so commonly attributed to President Roosevelt has begun to falter slightly. The vaunted sense of timing is perhaps not quite so acute as it used to be. Can it be said, for example, that the President chose the precisely opportune moment, the exact instant of current history, at which it was most advisable to send to the Senate the nomination of his son, Elliott, to be a brigadier general? It may be argued, to be sure, that Elliott's renown has but recently reached its apex, that his name and qualifications are now peculiarly well known to the men of Capitol Hill who must pass upon them. It is true that he has achieved a certain degree of public notice. Still, we are not wholly reconciled to the view that his promotion will now be received with as much popular acclaim as might greet it at some later date.

We are not, of course, among those who hold that a colonel should be denied promotion because he happens to be the son of his father. Neither do we feel that an unfortunate error by subordinates in transportation techniques should keep a qualified officer from advancing. We wish Colonel Roosevelt well in his military career. Indeed, we hope that someday he will attain an even more exalted rank so that we can appropriately apply to him the noble lines of W. S. Gilbert in *The Pirates of Penzance*: I am the very model of a modern major general. I've information vegetable, animal and mineral.

SWALLOWS

Swifter than arrows come the swallows
Home to the caves, their long flight done,
Seeking their bays among the rafters,
Snug from the rain and the wind and sun.
Wing wings folded at last in stillness,
The earthy clay blacks out the light—
Strange they should choose so dark a haven
After their dazzling sun-tipped flight!

Small gray arrows sheathed for the nighttime,
Swift hearts quivering in their breasts,
Home are the slender feet-winged rovers,
Home for the night in their cave-hung nests.
Then off and away at the break of morning,
Shot from the curved bow of desire
To climb the wide imperial spaces,
Wing over-bright wings—higher and bigger!

GRACE NOLL CROWELL

Wallace Appointment

By Mark Sullivan

Presidential Mistake

THROUGHOUT every aspect of President Roosevelt's appointment of Mr. Henry A. Wallace to be Secretary of Commerce runs a common characteristic, the characteristic is bad judgment.

It was bad judgment even from the personal point of view of Mr. Roosevelt as a man. He writes an extraordinarily imprudent letter, saying that he appoints Mr. Wallace as a reward for political services. The recipient of the letter, Mr. Jesse Jones, makes it public. Thereupon the White House says the letter was not intended to be made public. For a man in Mr. Roosevelt's position to write an imprudent letter without it occurring to him that it might become public, is bad judgment of a sort ordinarily associated with only the most unsophisticated private citizen.

From the public point of view it was bad judgment in a dozen ways. The appointment creates cleavage between the President and Congress, at a time when harmony is an utmost need. It creates division among the people at a time when unity is an utmost need. This is done, as The Washington Post puts it, "on the eve of the Big Three meeting . . . of transcendental importance . . . when the solidarity of legislature and people is required for the strengthening of the presidential hand."

AT A TIME when the President had already to some of his liaison with Congress, through retirement of his Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the liaison is further diminished by a flagrant rebuff to another Cabinet member, Mr. Jesse Jones, who had in Congress much of the same regard and confidence Secretary Hull had.

It is done at a time when there are before Congress measures of the utmost importance for the prosecution of the war, specifically the national service proposal, in behalf of which Congress ought to have from the President support and cooperation; and from which Congress ought not to be diverted by consuming time and interest in considering the Wallace appointment, and legislative proposals that arise from it.

At a time when business needs encouragement and confidence for the task of taking care of the country's postwar economic problems; at a time when business and the country need assurance against doubts whether the system of privately owned business is to continue in America—at such a time there is appointed to the post of Secretary of Commerce a man whom much of the country considers, rightly or wrongly, to hold views not sympathetic to the system.

TO SPECULATE on what it was, in Mr. Roosevelt or in the circumstances, that led him into this act of bad judgment, would be futile. In truth, it could not have been an act of judgment at all. It could have been no calm balancing of one set of considerations against another. It must have been an act of temperament or emotion—that excluded judgment. What the emotion or trait of temperament might have been could explain the action, but not justify it.

Where were the President's advisers? Who are they, and in what direction do they advise him? Hardly any person in the President's entourage could fail to foresee the consequences of the appointment of Mr. Wallace. Are there none among them who counsel caution or restraint? Are they all persons who counsel what the President seems to want at the moment?

To fail to have within his circle advisers who provide the counsel of restraint, is to increase the number of critics outside his circle, such as in Congress, who impose restraint in a spirit of opposition.

"Strengthening Congress" I was indeed pleased and gratified to read your thoughtful and sympathetic editorial on my report, "Strengthening Congress."

Your distinguished support constitutes a real contribution to the furtherance of the program. I would like to take respectful exception to your statement that some of the recommendations will "doubtless prove politically infeasible." With the support of the press and with the endorsement of the program by representative groups of agriculture, business, and labor, I question whether any specific recommendations of an integrated program should be regarded as politically infeasible. Copies of the report are being widely circulated and are meeting with general approval. Has not the time arrived when "comprehensive, thoughtful, and bold recommendations" (to use your words) should be put into effect?

While your editorial gave unusually well-balanced consideration to the various recommendations in the report, I do feel that the importance of the Policy Committee was not sufficiently emphasized. The foundation of the economic success of this country, Mr. Wallace no doubt believes he is qualified to fill every position in this country, even the Presidency, but I do not believe his testimony is sufficient to convince the members of the Senate. It would be an outrage to have him displace so honest and competent an administrator as Mr. Jesse Jones just because he helped to perpetuate any man in political office.

ROBERT HELLER,
Cleveland, O., Jan. 22.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

"Leader Of His Tribe"

WHEN HE STANDS before his critics in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Churchill is a consummate politician, and more than a politician.

You feel, as you watch him, that he has made himself, in most primitive sense, leader of his tribe. It goes deeper than ordinary politics and it may be the reason why he will probably sweep the first election to be held after the end of the European war.

Over any opposition, of course, he has almost overwhelming advantages. There is first of all the great weight of his prestige as the savior of Britain, in time of trial. Gratitude growing out of that role could well be a decisive factor in the first post-war test.

Then there is his pugnacity—yes, his arrogance. He is a master of the political strategy based on attack, attack, attack. Add to this his skill and long experience in the rough and tumble of parliamentary debate and you come to see why so few are willing to cross swords with him, even though they may oppose his views.

Watching him in recent debates, you get a sense of the tribal chieftain breathing defiance challenge at a small band of rebels. Standing in the well of the House, he glared across at left-wing laborites on the benches opposite him, challenging them to come out and fight.

Those who have followed his career through the years agree that he was probably never in better form. Irony, scorn, invective, ridicule—all these weapons he used to the fullest extent. In clarity and force of enunciation, he has been a man 20 years younger. He was the old warrior at the top of his stride.

AS HE HAS DONE so often in the past, he threw in what in America we call Fourth of July oratory, involving the Union Jack and the white cliffs of Dover. No one can do that so well as Churchill, who seems to embody in his short, stocky figure all that we have come to think of as British.

His jaw juts out as he catches the eye of William Gallacher, only Communist member of the House, who has so often braved the Churchillian wrath. He clenches his fists and brings them down in emphasis on the black dispatch box before him.

The Churchill technique is in-

teresting. On the dispatch box before him he has small, note-book-size sheets of paper, on each of which are typewritten three or four brief paragraphs. Obviously familiar with his text, he speaks it almost as though he were speaking extemporaneously, and he frequently interpolates.

The reaction of the country to his speech is hard for an outsider to gauge. Support came from sources that previously had been critical, notably the London Times. In the speech Churchill gave the Times a verbal spanking, and the conservatives roared loudest approval of any point he made. Yet the Times' reply was an editorial headed "Dangers of Disunity." The editorial referred to "widespread misunderstanding" about conditions in Greece, misunderstanding which presumably was the reason for the Times' criticism of the Government at the beginning of the Greek crisis.

THERE IS, incidentally, a strong feeling of Times "disloyalty." The liberal viewpoint which it has expressed in recent years is taken by some conservatives as a violation of ancient and holy tradition. "It's the Daily Worker in a boiled shirt," a Conservative M. P. said to me.

It's hard to judge small signs one comes across. A waiter in my hotel was anxious first to learn my opinion on the Churchill speech, and then said he and his friends didn't like it at all. Certainly, the feeling on Greece went deep down. The situation could hardly have been saved if Churchill and Eden had not flown to Athens. One source of Churchill's strength is that he acted with real characteristic boldness, flying off to Athens in the face of real danger at a time when most people were thinking of their Christmas holidays.

The whole situation seems to have been badly handled from the beginning, particularly on the information side. British information about the strength of ELAS was way off the mark.

The picture, as first presented, was oversimplified. It is not a simple choice between right and wrong. Greek excesses can be traced back to the savage repression of the Metaxas dictatorship.

What served more than anything to quiet the storm was the overriding need for unity when Churchill attends the big three meeting. Temporarily, at least, Britons have closed ranks. But that does not mean an end to division.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address; though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

"Sky Hero"

Brother officers and friends of Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Castle have read with gratification the editorial comments which have appeared recently in The Post attendant on the death of this outstanding leader in air combat. However, in the editorial of January 23, 1945, entitled "Check-rein for Generals," in which the logical argument was advanced that experienced leaders should be protected by official orders from continuing to expose themselves to undue risk, an expression was used in the final sentence which many of General Castle's friends feel was unfortunately worded and unfair by implication to Castle. It was stated that "Their lives are consecrated to the national cause. They must not be jeopardized for their personal satisfaction."

Many feel as I do that "personal convictions" would have been more appropriate. This would have excluded any inference that Castle sought glory, recognition, or plaudits of the ego—a thought which I am sure the writer of the editorial could not have had in mind when he employed this misleading expression.

A BROTHER OFFICER.

Washington, Jan. 24.
Editor's Note: A Brother Officer is quite right, and the entire editorial, we suggest, shows that the satisfaction we meant was the satisfaction of the spirit.

Wallace Appointment

It is hoped that members of the United States Senate will vote against the confirmation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce when they receive such a request from the President. Mr. Jesse Jones is an able financier and businessman, has had the confidence of the members of both Houses of Congress, and the citizens of both parties of the entire Nation, especially all businessmen.

In the President's letter to Mr. Jones he acknowledges he has done a splendid job for the Government and the Nation, but because Henry wants that particular job, and says he is qualified to fill it, Mr. Jones must step out, no matter if 75 or 90 per cent of the Nation's citizens would much prefer to have him remain, rather than be succeeded by one without business or financial experience, and also one with wild theories and repeatedly antagonistic to the system of free enterprise, the foundation of the economic success of this country.

Mr. Wallace no doubt believes he is qualified to fill every position in this country, even the Presidency, but I do not believe his testimony is sufficient to convince the members of the Senate. It would be an outrage to have him displace so honest and competent an administrator as Mr. Jesse Jones just because he helped to perpetuate any man in political office.

W. E. REMINGTON,
Ridgewood, N. Y., Jan. 22.

Wallace's Record

By Ernest Lindley

Good Administrator

THE PREVAILING OPINION as this is written is that the Senate will let Henry Wallace have the Commerce Department without the Federal lending agencies, but not without them. The lines in this fight are not yet fully formed, however. As at the Chicago convention, Wallace may gather more support than his opponents anticipated.

The practical question before the Senate is not, however, whether Jesse Jones or Henry Wallace would make the better Secretary of Commerce or Federal Loan Administrator. Jones has acceded to the President's request for his resignation. No matter what happens to Wallace, he goes out. That is the substance of the situation, no matter what the minor technicalities may be. The President's decision to eject Jones is regretted by many who thought that Wallace should have an important position in the Administration during Roosevelt's fourth term and is welcomed by some who do not care whether Wallace gets the Federal lending agencies or not. Both Wallace and Jones had their critics and opponents before they got into a fight with each other. They also have many mutual friends and admirers who thought that each of them could make a big contribution to the Administration, especially during the war and peacemaking period. Since Jones is going out anyway, his qualifications are not presently an issue. Wallace's qualifications are. If everything said publicly against him during the last few days were to be taken at face value, the conclusion would have to be that he is a communistic imbecile.

AS AN ADMINISTRATOR, Wallace made a very creditable record as Secretary of Agriculture. During his years in that office, Agriculture was the largest and by far the most complex department in the Government. Moreover, Wallace had to set up new machinery stretching from Washington all the way down to individual farms. Except for Hugh Johnson's at NRA, and possibly Hopkins' at WPA, Wallace's job was the toughest, in terms of organization and administration, in Roosevelt's first two terms. Many of his policies were attacked. Some of the numerous agencies under his general supervision got into administrative difficulties now and then. But when they did, Wallace usually cleaned them up. When it came to firing or rearranging his aides, he was cold-blooded.

Under Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture were several lending agencies doing business running into the billions of dollars. Wallace has studied his economics hard. Irrespective of whether one agrees with some of his conclusions, there are not many men in high administrative posts or in Congress who know this field as well as he does. There are differences in viewpoint between him and many of his opponents. They are important, but not so great as many on both sides often assert. In more guarded language, Dewey subscribed during the campaign to most of what Wallace has advocated as postwar economic policy.

Under Secretary of Commerce, with or without the lending agencies, Wallace would be in a position to direct public attention to the needs and danger points in the national economy. But even with the lending agencies he would not be able to do much to execute a policy. Taxation, the powers of the Federal Reserve Board, and other powers vested in the Federal Reserve Board are all essential mechanisms. Whether the lending agencies alone are placed under Wallace is not a matter of critical importance, either to the protagonists or the opponents of his general economic philosophy.

Feels We Need Law

Reading carefully all that Congressmen and writers have to say, there still seems to be no single real reason why the manpower of the country should not be called on to support their country. We drafted our youth to fight and perhaps die, why not draft the stay-at-homes to work?

Certainly those who are working can't object to the loafers being called upon to help.

Being a farmer, I work some 12 hours a day, yet every time I go to the village on business, I see the streets full of apparently able-bodied men loafing. They stand leaning against buildings, chatting with friends, they stroll along, stopping to talk with girls they meet, and among men of independent means, they just amuse themselves. There are any number of healthy men of my acquaintance who could fill desk jobs to free younger men, so, I for one, feel we need a national service law and we need it quick.

OVERWORKED FARMER

Warrenton, Va., Jan. 24.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Klutz

Civil Service Promotion Practices Hit in Report

The Civil Service system yesterday was accused of: (1) promoting war service appointees to higher jobs than permanent employees with equal qualifications and experience; (2) that personal patronage is prevalent and that during the war years better jobs, unmerited promotions and excellent ratings have been given to the palace favorites; (3) that loose practices by the Civil Service Commission has permitted the examining and certifying of the favorites referred to the commission; (4) that personnel directors have not exerted the beneficial influence expected of them. That personnel policies are dictated by agency heads and the policy is carried out by the directors. Further, that the large expansion of personnel divisions can be questioned.

(5) Efficiency rating boards are often dominated by the heads of agencies; (6) that the employes have little chance of winning an appeal, and even if they do, he and his witnesses are likely to be beaten; (7) that the Civil Service Commission has placed too much emphasis on efficiency ratings in the reduction of personnel and it is now possible for a 5-year man to replace a 20-year man; (8) that employes who have had excellent ratings for years were given "good" ratings last year which indicates that ratings were adjusted to provide for future reductions, and (9) that the only corrective measures that have been taken in recent years have been done by Congress.

These charges were made in a report to the Senate by the almost forgotten committee headed by Senator Ellender of Louisiana, which held hearings on employee grievances in 1938 and 1939. The committee recommended that the Civil Service system were returned immediately to a peacetime basis and merit principles. It feels that the commission has relaxed to a point where merit principles have been threatened during the war. It also suggested permanent legislation to cover efficiency rating and grievance appeals, reductions in force, personnel administration, and a host of other employee problems. The committee apparently doesn't realize it, but since the passage of the Starnes-Serugham act which gave preference for Federal jobs to veterans, the commission, in a large part, has already returned to a peacetime footing. And on efficiency rating appeals, a check shows that about half the employes who appeal win higher ratings.

DEFERMENTS: A most unusual step has been taken by the legislative deferment committee whose chairman is Senator Maybank of South Carolina. The practical effect of a new resolution was to cancel the deferments of all Capitol Hill employes, irrespective of age. The committee has asked for few, if any, outright deferments. However, several months ago it did agree to submit a factual statement to the draft boards of employes in essential jobs who were over 30. The military says it much prefers men below that age. On the basis of the statement, the draft boards approved number of deferments. Now, it's reported, the boards will be told to disregard the statement and, draft-eligible men over 30 on the Hill will be subject to reclassification and an immediate call.

RETIREMENT: Chairman Downey of the Senate Civil Service Committee, yesterday introduced a bill to give employes who have served 30 or more years the option of retirement on a full annuity regardless of age. A similar bill was approved by his committee during the last session but it was stymied on the Senate floor. Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee, has expressed total opposition to the bill and he has threatened to sponsor an amendment which would reduce annuities to highest-paid employes who reach his committee. Another Downey bill would authorize Federal agencies to set up units to protect the health of employes. This bill also was blocked on the Senate floor in the closing days of the last session.

Mario Canali is the new personnel director of Foreign Economic Bureau of Areas. He was director of personnel at Maritime ... Civil Service yesterday took another step to discourage job-jumping among Federal agencies. It ordered that an employe who resigns must wait 90, instead of 30 days, before he can get back on the payroll. However, the commission retains the right to waive the waiting period. Under the Lane Act, employes who are separated from the service are paid accumulated leave in a lump sum. Catherine Shanahan of the FEA personnel office, is critically ill in Arlington Hospital and, Type O-B negative blood is needed for her. Eighteen FEA employes yesterday offered blood. If you'd like to be a donor, call Executive 7030, Branch 557.

School Trustee Named
Winchester, Va., Jan. 25.—The Frederick County School trustee electoral board has elected Paul M. Haldeman as school trustee for Shawnee District. He is the unexpired term of George Bywaters.

State Senate Votes Hospital License Bill

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25 (AP).—A bill which would provide for licensing and regular inspection of hospitals by the State Board of Health passed the Maryland Senate unanimously today and was sent to the House.

Termed by medical authorities and legislators alike a vital step toward forcing some lax institutions to meet minimum personnel, ethical and other standards, the measure went to the General Assembly bearing Legislative Council approval. It would authorize "the State Board of Health to promulgate rules and regulations prescribing certain minimum standards for hospitals and minimum qualifications for the professional staffs of hospitals," and create an advisory committee to the board.

Penalties Provided
Operating a hospital without a license would be a misdemeanor punishable by fines ranging from \$100 for a first offense to \$500 for each subsequent offense.

It would provide further that "each day such hospital shall operate after a first conviction shall be considered a second offense."

The term hospital, under the bill, was defined to mean "any institution which maintains and operates facilities for the care and/or treatment of two or more non-related persons as patients suffering mental or physical ailments."

At Legislative Council hearings before the General Assembly convened, representatives of the Maryland-District of Columbia Hospital Association, Johns Hopkins and Sinal Hospitals and other medical groups, testified they favored the proposal.

About 27 States already had similar laws, the council was told.

Insurance Bill Voted
Among 10 bills passed in the House and sent to the Governor for signature were those which would require that all applications for insurance in a mutual life insurance company in process of organization come from residents of Maryland.

Among 10 Senate bills passed in the House and sent to the Governor for signature were those which would provide for appointment of two justices of the peace for each new election district in the counties and for each additional ward in Baltimore City.

The sessions were brief and routine in both houses, confined mainly to introduction of bills and shoving others along from one legislative stage to another without controversy and little comment.

5 Marylanders Are Decorated
The award of the Bronze Star Medal to five Marylanders was announced yesterday by the War Department.

They included Leroy R. Weddle of Hagerstown, Staff Sergeant Maurice E. Martin of Sparrow Point and Pfc. Leroy N. Phillips of Baltimore.

Two of the awards were posthumous. Sgt. Ralph R. Demuth, son of Mrs. John Demuth of Baltimore, was reported killed in action in France July 13, 1944.

Pfc. Ronald F. Sier, son of Mrs. Margaret C. Sier of Jamsville, was reported to have died of wounds on June 18, 1944, in France.

\$60,000 Fire Sweeps Md. Lumber Yard
Baltimore, Jan. 25 (AP).—Wind-fanned flames which shot 75 to 100 feet in the air destroyed property valued at \$60,000 and several hundred thousand feet of lumber today at the Washington Lumber Co. plant here.

The fire formed rapidly in the 11-story temperature hampers for firemen battling the four-alarm blaze and stopped traffic on Washington boulevard. Baltimore and Ohio trains were unable to pass for three hours because of the flames sweeping across the rails. The company's yard extends for 1,000 feet along the tracks.

Joseph G. Rosenzweig, owner of the lumber concern who estimated the damage, said his company had been engaged almost exclusively in filling Government contracts.

Pennsy Line Delayed By Two Derailments
Baltimore, Jan. 25 (AP).—Two separate derailments of freight cars caused minor delays to passenger trains within the last 18 hours, the Pennsylvania Railroad said today.

The eighty-fourth car in an 125-car freight train was derailed at Charles Town, Md., near Perryville, early today, damaging the tracks. The car was resumed within a few hours.

Serviceman's Hobby



MINIATURE RACERS—After many months overseas, Pvt. J. Winter has a chance to tinker with his favorite hobby—miniature racing cars—now that he is back at Camp Lee, Va. He is shown here with two of his cars. The one he holds in his hand can reach 70 to 80 miles per hour, while the car on the desk has reached 97 miles per hour.

Registrations Of Autos Gain 17,357 in Va.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—Motor vehicle registrations in Virginia last year showed an increase for the first time since the outbreak of the war, C. F. Joyner, Jr., motor vehicle commissioner, reported today. 551,317 registrations were filed in 1944 as compared with 533,960 in 1943.

Commissioner Joyner said that possible reasons for the increase of 17,357 registrations were the influx of out-of-State drivers for war work in several State areas; the removal of cars from storage by owners; release of cars by men who went into military service last year; and passage by the last General Assembly of a law preventing transfer of license plates from owner to purchaser.

He also explained that automobile dealers are importing cars into the State for sale, and further, that the law requires persons having "foreign licenses" who are domiciled in the State after 60 days and gainfully employed, to take out a Virginia license.

Revenue from registrations last year also showed an increase of \$190,300.98 over 1943. Commissioner Joyner reported, the amount collected in 1944 being \$6,661,756.64.

Bus line revenues also showed an increase in 1944, the amount collected last year being \$849,191.51, as compared with \$826,518.91 in 1943. This is the highest on record and was attributed by the motor vehicle commissioner to wartime business.

New Bay Rescue Stations Mapped

Elkton, Md., Jan. 25 (AP).—Organization of 23 civilian-manned rescue stations along the bay from North East to Crisfield is planned, the boat operation division of the Coast Guard auxiliary announced.

The rescue station plans call for sufficient boats and personnel to assure quick action in case of emergencies. The upper bay area will include stations at Havre de Grace, North East, Chesapeake City and Betterton.

The Southern Eastern Shore will be divided into three areas, one including bases at Rock Hall, Queenstown, Clarksburg and St. Michaels. The second would be at Oxford, Cambridge and Barren Island. The third would be at Salisbury, Bishop's Head and Crisfield.

Silver Beaver Awarded Two Scout Officials

Winchester, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—Col. Ashby Miller, of this city, president of Shenandoah Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, and B. A. Poland, of Martinsburg, chairman of the Potomac District, were awarded the Silver Beaver last night at the annual meeting of the council held in Winchester.

The awards, highest that the council can give, were presented by John S. Scully, Stanley Cunduff, of Winchester, was presented a scoutmaster's key.

Bahamian Sentenced In Check Altering Case

Winchester, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—Joseph Wells, a Bahamian who altered three pay checks while employed in the county doing orchard work last fall, has been sentenced to three years in the State Penitentiary on each count. The sentences are to run concurrently.

Death Follows Officer's Bars For Va. Hero

Warrenton, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—Only a short time after they had received word that their son had been promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kelly of Warrenton were advised of his death in action on January 8.

He was Second Lieut. Carter Kelly, 21, who distinguished himself last December in assuming command after his commanding officer had been killed and leading his platoon for five days against the Nazis in Belgium, suffering shrapnel wounds in his left side during the action.

Lieutenant Kelly enlisted soon after Pearl Harbor and went overseas last September. He was a student at Washington and Lee University in Lexington when he enlisted and was called to active duty in January, 1943, receiving his basic training at Camp Wheeler, Ga. He had six months of ASTP at the University of Alabama and was later based at Camp Claiborne until he went overseas.

He was a nephew of Clarence W. Carter, Warrenton attorney and former Commonwealth's attorney of Fauquier County. Besides his parents two sisters survive.

Comptroller Taves Seeks To Tighten Income Tax Law

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25 (AP).—The State treasury lost \$50,000 last year because about 10,000 persons failed to file Maryland income tax returns on their 1943 earnings, State Comptroller J. Millard Taves estimated today.

Taves made his estimate when asked the purpose behind a bill now before the Legislature, which would make it a misdemeanor, subject to fine or imprisonment or both, for failure to file a State income tax return willfully or intentionally.

He estimated that about 5,000 of those who failed to file statements had taxable income. Under the present law only those found willfully failing to file returns may be convicted.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Jan. 25 (AP).—(WPA Office of Distribution).—CATTLE—Receipts, 500; receipts very light; market active; all slaughter classes strong to 25 head; largely steady to strong. Top 14.00; medium and good 12.00; 12.00 to 13.00; low 11.00; common 9.00; 11.50 medium beef cows largely 11.50 to 12.50; few outstanding head to 13.00; cows and heifers, 6.00 to 11.00; calves, 4.00 to 6.50; few shelly individuals under 6.00; outstanding head 7.00 to 12.00; calves, 4.00 to 6.50; CATTLE—Receipts, 250; active, fully steady with Wednesday; practical top, 17.00; unchilled.

ROGS—Receipts, 850; active, steady with Wednesday; good and choice 16.00 to 17.00; medium and good 14.00 to 15.00; low 12.00; common 10.00 to 11.00; few shelly individuals under 10.00; outstanding head 12.00 to 13.00; calves, 4.00 to 6.50; CATTLE—Receipts, 250; active, fully steady with Wednesday; practical top, 17.00; unchilled.

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County Aides Oppose Bills On 'Home Rule'

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25 (AP).—All 24 county aides in Maryland—as represented in a trio of bills now before the General Assembly—were voiced today by members and representatives of boards of county commissioners from 16 Maryland counties.

They appeared before the joint Senate judicial proceedings and House judiciary committees today to express their opinions of the measures which would expand legislative powers of county commissioners and at the same time remove those local lawmaking prerogatives from the General Assembly.

Baltimore County, alone, gave an unequivocal nod in favor of the bills now in a Senate judicial proceedings subcommittee.

For the rest, the jam-packed Senate chamber heard a wide range of objections to the plan.

The most concise and definite opposition was voiced by Clarence Harris, chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Cecil County, who said:

"Cecil County is opposed to it in its entirety. We want no parts of it."

Various board representatives objected to the present bills (SB 42, 43, 96) on the grounds that county commissioners would be subjected to "pressure groups" constantly if they took over lawmaking powers.

Objections Explained
Others objected to taking the powers from the General Assembly at all, while still others objected to provisions which would provide for creation of pension and merit systems among county employes and require them to fix salaries of clerks, judges, jurors and other officials.

Christian Kahn, spokesman for the Baltimore County Board, said he didn't see how we could operate without it. Baltimore County already has many of the powers which would be blanketed to all counties.

Kuhl said Baltimore County's chief criticism of the "home rule" (SB 42) was the requirement that no act, ordinance or resolution could be effective in less than two and a half months.

4 Detectives Face Charges In Assault

Towson, Md., Jan. 25 (AP).—The chief of Baltimore's detective bureau and three of his men were released on bond of \$1000 each today for hearing next week on warrants issued following the beating of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) man recently acquired by the city.

Police Magistrate William P. Bolton ordered the continuance after the detectives' attorney was unable to appear, and the men returned to their duties in Baltimore. No definite date was set.

Capt. Henry J. Kriss, the city detective bureau head, was charged with conspiracy to assault. Conspiracy and actual assault were charged in warrants naming Detective Lieut. Edward F. Dunn and Detective Sergeant Charles J. Dudak and George W. Roessler.

The detectives were accused of beating Peter Del Pozzo of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was acquired last month by Baltimore Criminal Court of the fatal shooting of Christopher Cidell of Newark, N. J.

State's Attorney James C. Downes of Baltimore County swore out the warrants before Towson Police Magistrate William P. Bolton.

A report by Baltimore County police, signed by Lieut. Joseph Del Pozzo, said county officers found Del Pozzo on the highway near Jacksonville and that he told them he had been beaten by four men after receiving orders from Baltimore detectives to get out of the State.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Jan. 25 (AP).—(WPA Office of Distribution).—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; total, 17,500; active, fully steady; all good and choice 17.00 to 18.00; medium and good 14.00 to 15.00; low 12.00; common 10.00 to 11.00; few shelly individuals under 10.00; outstanding head 12.00 to 13.00; calves, 4.00 to 6.50; CATTLE—Receipts, 250; active, fully steady with Wednesday; practical top, 17.00; unchilled.

221 High Schools to Vanish Under Va. Consolidation Plan

Richmond, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—Consolidation of 424 high schools in 97 counties into not more than 141 white high school centers and 62 Negro high school centers is recommended as an ultimate goal by the Denny commission's committee named to study school consolidation in Virginia.

The committee report said it is realized "that this program can not be completed in the near future," but a definite plan that should be ultimately accomplished and such steps as are taken "should be toward the objectives recommended."

The committee made its study under the chairmanship of Raymond V. Long, State planning director.

Local Snags Envisioned
"In recommending the consolidation of small high schools," the report said, "the committee recognizes the local difficulties involved in eliminating high school work in the counties that have only a small high school population and consolidating with one or more adjoining counties. Particularly in this true in counties that have strong sentiment and tradition surrounding the high school."

"The committee recommends that those counties which have a high school population of less than 360, but generally as large as 150, continue to operate one high school for the present, but strongly emphasize that no permanent buildings be erected or additional made in such cases. On the contrary, if additional space is necessary, it should be only temporary construction and local authorities should plan to consolidate its small high school with one or more adjoining counties or cities as soon as local conditions permit."

Arlington Excluded
The committee's study did not include the counties of Arlington, Elizabeth City and Norfolk, in view of congested area conditions that call for special local studies.

The commission itself did not recommend a specific program of consolidation. The commission said that whatever is done in the way of consolidation should be accomplished "with the greatest care in planning so that as little as possible of what is done will have later to be undone."

The committee on teacher training reported that the proportion of male teachers has been declining over a long period of years; that "an alarming shortage of candidates for teaching in the elementary schools has developed in recent years" and that the supply of trained teachers has been definitely inadequate in the fields of trades and industrial arts, physical and health education, school librarians and business or commercial education.

The committee made a recommendation—adopted by the commission in its report—that the University of Virginia be made a center for graduate study in education which will have prestige equal to that of centers of this kind now generally conceded to be outstanding, and such that other Virginia institutions concerned with teacher training will look to the university for guidance and leadership.

Higher Standards Urged
The committee, headed by Hugh Leach, president of the Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, recommended also that studies be made of the teacher colleges to keep the "standards of personnel and physical facilities fully up to the level of those in other public institutions and private institutions which are generally considered outstanding."

It recommended further that "a cooperative effort be made by all Virginia colleges, the State department of education, the press, the churches and such other agencies as may be desirable to establish the profession of teaching in a position of high esteem in the minds of Virginia citizens."

"Only in this way," it added, "can the curriculum be enriched sufficiently to meet the public demands."

Vocational Expansion
Recommendations included: That there be a general expansion of the vocational program in comprehensive high schools that are of such size that the per capita cost of instruction would not be prohibitive.

That a minimum of five regional vocational schools for white students be established and located at Danville, Manassas, Norfolk, Richmond and Wise, where vocational programs are now being developed and some facilities are already available. Also that the C. G. Cass High School of Lynchburg and the Thomas Jefferson High School of Roanoke, both of which now offer comprehensive high school programs, be designated as centers to which vocational programs, similar to those of the regional vocational schools, should be added.

That the pregraduate instruction being offered by the teacher training institutions be modified or adjusted to prepare future teachers to recognize and deal effectively with the individual differences of pupils.

The additional consultation services be established in Norfolk, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Danville, at one point west of Roanoke and at one point in northern Virginia.

Sharp Winds, Subzero Wave Grip Maryland

The sections of Maryland lying east of the Alleghenies, their coldest day this winter behind, prepared last night for even lower temperatures, but few were expected to match the sub-zero marks in the State's western highlands.

Meteorologist Joseph H. Billy, Jr., of Baltimore's U. S. Weather Bureau said there would be a drop of at least one or two degrees in the metropolitan area from last night's low marks of eight to 11 degrees above zero.

Coldest Reported Spot in the State
The coldest reported spot in the State was Braddock Heights, near Frederick, where the reading was six below zero. Others included four below at Big Savage Mountain, Garrett County, and in Frederick; two below at Unionville; two above at Frostburg; 10 above at Cumberland, and 12 above at Salisbury and Snow Hill, both on Maryland's eastern shore.

High winds which drifted last week's snow afresh over the highways of central Maryland kept State Roads Commission crews busy yesterday. Main roads were kept open, but a number of secondary highways, particularly in Frederick and Washington counties, were drifted shut once more.

60 Guests Marooned
Sixty guests at a golden wedding anniversary celebration were marooned overnight at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Middlekauff of near Clearspring, Washington County, when the road leading to the Middlekauff home was drifted shut by the high winds. Children were put to bed and adults just "stayed up." A sleigh broke through to Hagerstown for supplies yesterday morning and later a snow plow was sent to open the road.

Heavy ice blocks in the Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal caused the Government-operated ferry at Chesapeake City to crash into the landing slip, damaging it and holding up ferry traffic for five hours.

30-Foot Andes Snow Delays Va. Student

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 25 (AP). Miss Albertina Rios may explain to her teachers when she arrives "late for school" at Mary Washington College that she just couldn't get over the 30-foot snowdrifts in the Andes Mountains.

The South American girl left her home, approximately 1000 miles south of Santiago, Chile, last July, to start for the States to enter Mary Washington in the fall.

However, the sparsely populated area in which she lives affords no transportation except by horseback and ox cart. In a recent letter to the president of the college, Miss Rios explained that impassable roads and the deep snowdrifts in some mountain passes had delayed her as much as a month at a time and at one place had forced her to detour into Argentina.

She finally reached Santiago, from which point she plans to continue her journey to America. Her desire to attend Mary Washington began when a member of the Mary Washington College faculty, traveling in Chile in November of 1943, was entertained by the Rios family. He came to their home exhausted after having ridden for two and a half days without food. Learning that Albertina's fondness for snow was to go to college, he made arrangements which would enable her to achieve her ambition.

Md. Anti-Saloon League To Vote on Name Change

Baltimore, Jan. 25 (AP).—Vote on changing the name of the Anti-Saloon League to the Anti-Liquor League will be taken Sunday at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Maryland League, George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said today.

Crabbe said that the desire for the proposed change of name arose from the fact that "so many people today know nothing at all about the old saloons, whereas they do know something about the evils of liquor."

Nazi Fugitive Caught

Richmond, Va., Jan. 25 (AP).—Harold Nathan, officer in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, said today Kurt Krott, German war prisoner who escaped from a pulpwood project branch camp 13 miles north of Danville Tuesday, was recaptured near Danville this afternoon by four civilians.

"By all odds the gayest book of the season."—BOSTON GLOBE

anything can happen

By GEORGE & HELEN PAPASHVILY

How good-natured George, with the unpredictable tongue, learned to read the hard way—and liked it.

A Book-of-the-Month Club Selection

\$2 • HARPER

The Washington
Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

THE AMAZING ADVANCE OF RED ARMY, compared with the present stalemate of American-British forces on the Western Front, naturally has caused some soul-searching among United States military experts.

However, there is one important fact to keep in mind. The Russians are now putting across almost the same type of advance as the American Army did in Normandy six months ago. United States troops, then fresh and rested, crashed through the Atlantic Wall along the coast of France, then raced on through the unfortified empty shell of France.

Likewise, the Red army, after several months to bring up fresh troops and ample supplies, crashed through Germany's outer Polish defense along the Vistula River, and is now racing across the flat and relatively unfortified plains of Poland.

The Red army will soon hit Germany's bristling Todt Line. The thing to watch will be whether the Todt Line will stop the Russians, as the Siegfried Line has stopped up in western Europe.

In each case, it is important to note that artillery played a tremendous role. In the Normandy invasion, Allied warships stood off in the English Channel, laid down a curtain of steel which scattered the Germans. Before the recent Russian advance, the Red army lined up big guns and did the same thing. (When the Allies reached the Siegfried Line artillery was slow in coming up; this is reported insufficient.)

Training for U. S. Troops

HOWEVER, THERE IS ONE OTHER FACTOR DISCUSSED very frankly by Americans returning from the Western Front and by men who have trained in the United States Army here at home. It is the fact that the German system of training and also the Russian system may better develop the enlisted man.

The German army, for instance, builds up the eye of the individual soldier. He is taught to believe that he is the best fighter in the world, that no other soldier and no other army can stop him. The German officer, among other things, makes a ceremony of singling out each enlisted man for his birthday and lighting his cigarette in front of the entire mess hall.

The American soldier, on the other hand, is taught to suppress his individuality. It is drilled into him that he is merely a cog in a machine. United States troops have the best care in the world, the best equipment, best medical attention and best food in the world—everything except the lift to their individual ego. They are hammered down instead of being built up.

The Russian military system was derived originally from German officers stationed in Russia and is similar. The Red army, however, has gone further when it comes to building up pride and ego. In the Red army a man can be a sergeant one month and a colonel the next. Or vice versa. If he makes a mistake, Generals who fail are busted overnight.

No one ever hears of the one famous Marshal Timoshenko any more, or Marshal Budenny. They did not obtain their objectives and are now retired to Moscow. In the U. S. Army more recently thousands of high-type men have come in with excellent background, but have little chance of becoming officers, simply because the officers' ranks are full. They were filled in the early days of the war, and now the output of the Officers' Candidate Schools has narrowed to a mere dribble.

Meanwhile, enlisted men see the son of Senator "Pass-the-Biscuits" Pappy O'Daniel given

a chance to take the Officers' Candidate School course three times after failing twice, when other men are given just one chance. They also see the son of the President of the United States carrying two dogs across the Atlantic by airplane. So you can understand why morale could be improved inside the U. S. Army.

Junketing Congressmen

SERVICEMEN ARE BURNED UP AT THE WAY THE ARMY AND NAVY are showing special favoritism to a tiny group of Congressmen, who, anxious to build up war records, but reluctant to resign their seats in Congress, are becoming veterans within 90 days flat.

Most unique example is Democratic Representative John Fogarty of Rhode Island, who left Washington, December 12, to report for duty in Baltimore as an apprentice seaman. That same afternoon, Fogarty was promoted to carpenter's mate, first class, a rank better than that of sergeant in the Army, and few hours later was sent to Davisville, R. I., sporting his new uniform.

Next day, Fogarty received five inoculations in one afternoon, was approved for overseas service in record time. A special Navy plane was assigned to whisk him off to the West Coast, where after two days rest, he embarked by plane for a forward war area.

The catch in Fogarty's case is that he has no qualifications for a carpenter's mate rating other than membership in the House Naval Affairs Committee, and can get out of uniform any time he wants. Fogarty resigned his seat two weeks before the end of the last Congress. However, he had been reelected in November, and so is able to resign from the Navy merely by saying he wants to. He will then be whisked back to Washington in a special plane to resume his relatively comfortable seat in Congress.

Note—Congressman Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) also has left the country on a similar arrangement with the Army. Another Democrat, Congressman Henry Jackson of Washington, plans to move out of the country in the next few days, getting a War Department deal similar to Gore's. Jackson already has five months in the Army behind him, but he wants to see what life is like overseas, though his constituents want him to represent them in Washington.

The above Congressmen have good records on Capitol Hill, but a lot of people think they should make up their minds one way or the other as to whether they want to stay in Congress or in the Army-Navy.

Sixty Million Jobs

ONE SIGNIFICANT QUESTION WHICH HAS BEEN RUNNING through the President's mind, according to close friends, is that of getting correlated Government agencies to begin preparing for the 60 million jobs program he has promised after the war.

What he is talking about is a line-up whereby the Departments of State, Labor, Commerce and Agriculture will all pull together, whereby their top men are friends and think alike. The President singles out these four departments because the Department of Agriculture can help produce jobs on the farm, the Commerce Department can help produce jobs in business, the Labor Department can help stabilize labor, while the State Department can help produce export trade.

That was one thing in the back of F. D. R.'s mind when he selected Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. Long-wolf Jesse Jones never has cooperated closely with others in the Cabinet, except Cordell Hull. Wal-

Jane Arden



U. S. to Apply Montgomery's Trade Pressure Against Swiss Falls Behind

By the Associated Press

The United States applied economic pressure to Switzerland yesterday for its continued dealings with Nazi Germany.

The State Department announced that President Roosevelt is sending one of his own administrative assistants, Lauchlin Currie, to resume negotiations with the Swiss in an effort "to shorten the war."

Currie will seek two objectives, mainly:

1. To persuade the Swiss to close their railroads to shipments of coal and other goods from Germany to northern Italy.

2. To cut off continuing exports of some machine tools and a few strategic metals and food supplies from Switzerland into Germany.

Currie's arguments, diplomatic officials said, will be reinforced by Germany's waning military fortunes, the growing power of the Allies which promises immediate protection for Switzerland and the fact that Allied domination of post-war Europe must now be taken into account as a vital factor in Swiss policy.

The industrial resources of Switzerland have become extremely valuable to the Germans. Allied armies are pressing forward to the Ruhr Valley and its great factories and Allied planes are keeping it under continual bombardment. Moreover, the Germans are already losing their "Little Ruhr" in Silesia.

Sometime ago they were virtually cut off from Swedish supply sources and Switzerland alone remains to them as an area of industrial production invulnerable to Allied military assault.

Even so, Switzerland's resources have not been at the unlimited beck and call of the German war machine. Last October the Swiss cut off shipment of arms and ammunition to Germany. This war far short of what the Allies sought, but was all the Swiss were willing to do at the time, evidently because of their need for German coal.

lace, on the other hand, already knows the farm problems, is an intimate of Secretary Wickard and everyone else in the Agriculture Department. Secretary Stettinius also has shown himself able to get along well with other people.

This ability to cooperate will be one of the main things the President will watch. He is tired of personal feuds and wants more Cabinet harmony. Wallace showed himself able to swallow the bitter pill of defeat at Chicago and went out to work for the election of Harry Truman. F. D. R. is now looking for a "team" to play ball together to put across his difficult job program after the war.

2267 Matches in Plaque

Lewiston, Me. (U.P.)—Emile Charlet of Lewiston glued 2267 matches on a plaster-board to construct a window-type memorial plaque dedicated to all four branches of the armed forces.

Despite the efforts of all those connected with the March of Dimes campaign, the Montgomery County drive and ticket returns for the President's Birthday Balls in the county are falling behind. It was announced yesterday.

Al C. Paul, chairman of the Montgomery County American Legion Council committee, working in cooperation with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said he is at a loss for the reason.

"It is unthinkable," Paul declared, "that the people of Montgomery County who have been so generous in the past and who have topped every War Bond, USO, Red Cross, Community Chest and other drives in the face of great odds, should permit this drive for funds to aid the crippled children who have fallen prey to the dread infantile paralysis, to fall behind the needed quota."

More than \$6400 already has been paid by county Legionnaires for hospital and doctors' bills for victims of the epidemic last summer and fall, with more bills coming in weekly.

Nine Boys Will Graduate

Nine students will be graduated from the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Senior High School today in the second midyear graduation since the school was established. The accelerated plan was inaugurated last year to permit boys approaching for hospital and doctors' bills for victims of the epidemic last summer and fall, with more bills coming in weekly.

Exercises will be held at 1:30 p. m. in the auditorium of the school, East-West Highway. Principal speaker will be the Rev. Oscar F. Blackwelder of the Church of the Reformation, Washington, whose topic will be "This Is a Year for Greatness."

Arthur Joseph, member of the Montgomery County Board of Education, will present diplomas. Thomas W. Pyle, school principal, will also address the class.

Hobart Simons, president of the class, will make the welcome speech and Nicholas Sinder will read the poem, "A Prayer."

Music will be furnished by the capella choir of the school under the direction of Mrs. Faye Finley Shaw, member of the faculty.

The graduates are George Betzold, Edward Cowen, Stephen Edson, Alvin Pettit, James Rehlender, Anne Sherman, Hobart Simons, Nicholas Sinder and George Sullivan.

Moxley Will Probated

Grandchildren of the testatrix are the only beneficiaries under the will of Mrs. Minnie J. Moxley of Clagetsville, Md., admitted to probate in the Orphans Court, Rockville.

To Gervis Pauline Moxley is bequeathed a house and lot at Clagetsville. At her death they will go in equal shares to William Lee Moxley, Tommy Lee King and Harry Maynard Moxley. The first named is also left \$500. The residue is to go equally to the four grandchildren. The will, executed July 29, 1944, named Gervis Pauline Moxley executrix. The value of the estate is not revealed.

Montgomery Service Aid Unit to Open

Official opening of the new Service Aid Building to be used to advise and assist discharged war veterans under the jurisdiction of Montgomery County Selective Service Board No. 2, will be marked with dedication ceremonies Sunday at 3 p. m. in Jesup Blair Community Park, Silver Spring.

Recognizing that the project is probably the first of its kind to help veterans under the GI Bill, Col. Henry C. Stanwood, director of Selective Service for Maryland, has urged in letters to all boards in the State to send representatives to the event. The building and program of the Service Aid Council serving Takoma Park, Kensington, Forest Glen and Silver Spring, will be used as a model throughout the State in the rehabilitation of servicemen.

Colonel Stanwood will make the dedication address Sunday.

Provided by Council

Provided by the Board of County Commissioners, upon the request of William E. Carlin, president of the council, the building now is ready to help approximately 5500 men and women in the service and their families at home.

Members of various organizations composing the council will serve as interviewers for the veterans. All, according to Carlin, are familiar with the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and trained for the work. Reemployment officers of the Selective Service Board headed by Stephen James, will conduct all interviews in an effort to return veterans to their former jobs, and to find new employment for others.

Representatives of lending agencies will help with loan: on homes, farms and business, while education and retraining advice will be the job of educators from the Montgomery County schools.

Financial support toward the council's work so far has been generously contributed by various types of organizations and from a few individuals.

Dedication Program

The flag raising on Sunday will be assisted by the buglers from the War Department's ceremonial division. Justin Lawrie, choir director of Foundry Methodist Church, District of Columbia, will be vocal soloist. Invocation will be conducted by the Rev. E. M. Emmerson, chaplain of the Washington Sanitarium, Takoma Park. The Rev. Francis X. Lannon of St. Michael's Catholic Church will pronounce the benediction.

Others participating will be Lacy Shaw, president of the Board of County Commissioners and Carlin. Thirty-two officials of the Veterans' Administration, including Gen. Frank T. Hines, will be among the guests of honor. Others who will attend are: Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland, Maj. Lewis B. Hershey, the District of Columbia Commissioner, Senators George L. Radcliffe, Millard Tydings, Representatives Glenn Beall, Lansdale Sasser, State officers of the American Legion, State and County officials.

'Watchman' for a Night

Kansas City (U.P.)—When President Jack Fulbright to the Bonwell-Calvin Iron Co. nabbed two youngsters, who entered the plant during the night, police inadvertently listed him as the "night watchman," but Fulbright had no complaint. "With the help shortage what it is," he said, "I'll probably be the night watchman, too, if we ever have to have one."

WJEJ

1340 Kilobycles.

FRIDAY

MORNING.

7:00 Early Bird.
8:00 News, Early Bird.
8:45 Family Affairs.
9:00 Ocean Melodies.
9:30 Man With a Band.
10:00 News, B. Repeat.
10:15 Morning Devotions.
10:30 Rhady Valley Folks.
11:00 Arthur Gash.
11:30 Carlin's Quiz.
11:45 Handy Man.
12:00 Lunch Hour.
12:15 Interior.
12:30 Showman.
12:45 Sign Off.

AFTERNOON.

2:30 Ooze House.
2:45 True Detective Mysteries.
3:00 Motion Pictures.
3:30 Man With a Band.
3:45 The Smoothies.
4:00 For Joe Tunes.
4:05 Romantic Cycle.
4:15 Johnson Family.
4:30 Carlin's Quiz.
4:45 Handy Man.
5:00 Lunch Hour.
5:15 Interior.
5:30 Showman.
5:45 Sign Off.

EVENING.

6:00 News, Sports.
6:15 Jangle Jim.
6:30 Candillac.
7:00 Pulson Lewis Jr.
7:15 Vincent Lopez.
7:30 Old Country.
7:45 Piano Fantasy.
8:00 Cecil Brown.
8:15 Sunny Skies.
8:30 Freedom of Opportunity.
8:45 Cabaret Heaters.
9:15 Fun Show.
9:30 Fun of Nothing.
10:00 Boning Boat.
11:00 Music, Sports.
11:30 Sign Off.

BAGERTOWN, MD.

Bridge



WSVA

550 Kilobycles.

FRIDAY

MORNING.

6:30 Rev. Maiden.
6:45 News and Markets.
7:00 Red Sea.
7:15 Franklin Post.
7:30 News.
7:45 Poulson Box.
8:00 Currier.
8:15 Blues.
8:30 Lee Moore.
8:45 Kitchen Fruits.
9:00 Johnson Tris.
9:15 Missing Bow.
9:30 Buddy Bunch.
10:00 Morning Varieties.
10:45 Woman's Page of the Aft.
11:00 News.
11:15 Read Organ.
11:30 Lee Moore.

AFTERNOON.

12:00 News and Markets.
12:15 Purple Day Trio.
12:30 News.
12:45 Markets.
1:00 10-2-4 Ranch.
1:15 Chamberlain Round p.
2:00 News.
2:15 Town Crier.
2:30 Buddy Bunch.
2:45 Lee Moore.
3:00 Lee Moore.
3:15 Time View News.
3:30 Matinee Melodies.
3:45 Missing Bow.
4:15 Life Can Be Beautiful.
4:30 Mac Perkins.
4:45 News.
5:00 Story Lady.
5:15 Jimmy Allen.
5:30 Dance Time.
5:45 News and Markets.
6:15 Sign Off.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

WFVA

1630 Kilobycles.

FRIDAY

MORNING.

7:30 Music.
8:00 Agony: News.
8:15 News and Markets.
8:30 News.
8:45 Morning Devotions.
9:00 News.
9:15 Chamberlain Round p.
10:00 True Story.
10:30 News.
10:45 Lighthouse Post.
11:00 News.
11:15 Jimmy Allen.
11:30 10-2-4 Ranch.
11:45 Sign Off.

AFTERNOON.

12:00 Hit Band of the Day.
12:15 Lighthouse Post.
12:30 News and Markets.
12:45 News.
1:00 10-2-4 Ranch.
1:15 Concert Hall.
1:30 News.
1:45 Lighthouse Post.
2:00 News.
2:15 Hollywood Hits.
2:30 Ladies Be Seated.
2:45 Mother Man.
3:00 Morning Views.
3:15 Time View News.
3:30 Matinee Melodies.
3:45 Missing Bow.
4:15 Life Can Be Beautiful.
4:30 Mac Perkins.
4:45 News.
5:00 Story Lady.
5:15 Jimmy Allen.
5:30 Dance Time.
5:45 News and Markets.
6:15 Sign Off.

FREDERICKSBURG BROADCASTING CO.

Fredericksburg, Va.

WFMD

1350 Kilobycles.

FRIDAY

MORNING.

6:00 Uncle Joe.
6:15 News of the World.
6:30 Jubilee.
6:45 Community News.
7:00 WCTV.
7:15 School of the Air.
7:30 News.
7:45 Tom and Herb.
8:00 Evelyn Winters.
8:15 Singing of Gospel Songs.
8:30 News.
8:45 News.
9:00 News.
9:15 School of the Air.
9:30 News.
9:45 News.
10:00 News.
10:15 News.
10:30 News.
10:45 News.
11:00 News.
11:15 News.
11:30 News.
11:45 News.
12:00 News.

AFTERNOON.

12:00 News.
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6:00 News.

EVENING.

6:00 News.
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11:00 News.
11:15 News.
11:30 News.
11:45 News.
12:00 News.

MONDAY BROADCASTING CO.

Frederick, Md.

Former Jap Prisoner

To Talk at Church

Charles Town, W. Va., Jan. 25 (Sp.)—The Right Rev. Lloyd R. Craighill, Episcopal Bishop of An-king, China, will be the guest speaker at Zion Episcopal Church here Sunday. Bishop Craighill has returned to this country after being a prisoner in a Japanese internment camp and is now residing with his wife at Englewood, N. J.

7:25 News.

7:30 Musical Clock.

7:45 News.

8:00 Martin Armstrong.

8:15 Morning Melodies.

8:30 News.

8:45 Lucky Lady.

9:00 Breakfast Club.

10:00 True Story.

10:30 Sunny Side of the Street.

10:45 Lighthouse Post.

11:00 To Be Announced.

11:30 News Summary.

11:45 Jack Benner.

AFTERNOON.

12:00 Glamour Manor.

12:15 Lighthouse Post.

12:30 Town Crier.

12:45 Musical Clock.

1:00 Music of the Masters.

1:15 Voice of the Masters.

1:30 Mystery Hour.

1:45 Ladies Be Seated.

2:00 Morton Dwyer.

2:15 Twentieth Century Company.

2:30 News.

2:45 Time View News.

3:00 News.

3:15 News.

3:30 News.

3:45 News.

4:00 News.

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8:00 News.

8:15 News.

8:

Lions, With Bittner in Goal, Face Falcons at Uline Tonight

Washington's Lions will make a desperate effort to move within three points of the flying Philadelphia Falcons tonight when they clash in an Eastern Amateur Hockey League match at Uline Arena, 8:30 o'clock.

The Falcons are playing just about the best hockey in the league just now. Recently they routed the Lions here, 10 to 3; surprised the Blues in Baltimore, 5 to 3, and only Wednesday night crushed the New York Rovers in Philadelphia, 6 to 2.

Coach Charley Good predicts that his Lions will return to a winning stride tonight and will be well prepared for the invasion of the "Fightin' 'Nils."

Dick Bittner, 6-foot 1-inch goalie, will be back in the nets and prepared to choke off the scoring drive.

Every man who can write his own name, and quite a few who use the informal "X," has been mentioned, suggested or volunteered for the post. It looks like a nylon hosiery sale in Macy's basement magnified a few thousand times and every "candidate" swears he has the inside track.

Now this is a situation that figures to give the club owners a little difficulty when they start their elimination series. And as long as I'm gonna be one of those long-suffering reporters getting fallen arches and rising blood pressure standing around in the hallway waiting for the decision I thought it might be a boon to my bunions to start scratching off ineligible.

And so, gentlemen, here are some I think you will agree will not have to be considered:

—Bill Terry—the salary isn't right: "Too Cheap."

—Rogers Hornsby—it ain't in the books.

—Bobo Newsom—what? stay in one town?

—Bill Cox—are you kidding?

—Burleigh Grimes—no metal available for official cupid.

—Jimmy O'Connell—couldn't even buy the job.

—Bill Veeck—what, without a necktie?

—Dizzy Dean—too small a job for the great one.

—Flint Rehm—think what ransom the job would demand.

—Leo Durocher—loses on an umpire lobby.

—Lou Novikoff—he'll be really mad, I'll bet.

—Ham Dumont—what a future under his guidance.

—Oscar Vitt—"I cry for you."

—Pepper Martin—Mississippi music.

—Lefty Gomez—That screwball (pitch, of course) is kidding!

—Babe Ruth—Hiyah, kid!

—Ernie Lombardi—Shouldn't get to first base.

—Rube Waddell—De bar red.

—Buck Weaver, Chick Gandil, Suede Risberg, Ed Cicotte, Hap Felsch, Joe Jackson, Fred McMullin, Claude Williams—Even though they created the job.

—Nick the Greek—Only candidate to refuse.

That should help, clubowners, 'cause that only leaves Ford Frick, Will Harridge, Leslie O'Connor, Warren Giles, Ed Barrow, Jimmy Farley, J. Edgar Hoover, Bobby Jones, Jim (4-F) Byrnes, Lew Hershey, Paul McNutt and a few million other assorted citizens. So now that I've made it easy, carry on boys, I'm breathless!

Godoy to Fight Parks-Bivens Victor Here for Ahearn

Arturo Godoy, rugged and colorful South American heavyweight boxing champion, will box the winner of the scheduled 10-round main event involving Jimmy Bivins and George Parks at Uline Arena a week from Monday night.

Promoter Goldie Ahearn last night announced that Godoy, who once again is headed for an invasion of American rings after a lapse of several years, will box the Parks-Bivens winner either at Uline Arena sometime in April or at Griffith Stadium in early May.

Al Weill, manager of Godoy, has agreed to book his fighter into Washington under the auspices of the Liberty Athletic Club, and has accepted terms for a bout here.

Godoy jumped into world recognition a few years ago when he lost a split decision while going 15 rounds with World Champion Joe Louis in a title bout. Louis scored an eight-round knockout in a return meeting, but a third bout was being discussed when the Brown Bomber entered the service.

Reservations for Bivins and Parks now may be through Executive 9178, while the advance ticket sale opens at the Liberty A. C. office Monday.

Democrats to Decide Third District Nominee

Richmond, Va., Jan. 25 (AP)—The Third District Democratic committee will meet at Hotel John Marshall Saturday at 8 p. m. to consider the special election race for Congress for the post to be vacated by Representative Dave E. Satterfield, Jr.

Two of the Democratic candidates, Ashton Dovell of Williamsburg and J. Vaughan Gary of Richmond, have expressed opposition to anything save a general election and have said they are willing to abide by a decision of the people.



AL SMITH

rage the Philadelphians launched during a wild third period in their last appearance here.

Rod McLeod, fast forward, returns of Al Percival and Al Smith. Nick Phillips will play the pivot between Jack McIntyre and "Chirp" Brencley on the other unit.

Harvey McClelland, Bank Nicowski and Jimmy Wilson, and possibly Tony Dorn, will be available on defense. Dorn having been sidelined with a leg injury against Boston.

Coach Charley Good may, or may not, be available in a utility role, contingent upon his recovery from a general shaking up against the Olympics.

The Falcons will be back at full strength. "Red" Henry remains in goal and will be supported by a line-up that includes George DeFelice, "Toot" Webster, Joe Cuman, Norm Grinke, Elmer Steele, Joe Desson and Cy Roise.

Desson, official bad man of the Eastern League, had 110 minutes in the penalty box charged against him when statistics were last released. He remains the powerhouse defenseman of the Falcons.

EASTERN HOCKEY LEAGUE

W. L. T. Pts.
Boston 21 10 2 44
Philadelphia 14 15 3 31
New York 11 19 4 29

Cage Not Fast Enough for Piggy Lambert

By Walter Byers

Chicago, Jan. 25 (AP)—Modern basketball, now played at a speed-crazy pace never before equalled, still isn't fast enough for Purdue's Piggy Lambert, the wily old fox from Crawfordsville, Ind.

The veteran Big Ten coach, now in his twenty-eighth season at Purdue, is stalking an old peevish of the 10-second rule which requires a team gaining control of the ball in its own territory to advance it into the other team's territory within 10 seconds.

Still full of the energy which has marked his teams down through the years, Lambert says the game is growing dead on its feet under the burden of that rule.

"It destroys the underlying principle of the game when they make the offense bring the ball over the line to the defense," he said.

"There's nothing in the rules that makes the defense come out to get the ball and whenever the defense is ahead it jams up under the basket," said the man who has won more Big Ten championships than any two coaches now in the conference.

Referring to today's practice of playing half the floor, Lambert added, "this rule and the three-second rule for possession of the ball on the foul line between the lanes are opposed to the idea of sports penalties. They should be abolished and let the game run itself. There'll be plenty of action."

Lambert currently is undergoing some of the roughest treatment of his Big Ten career, his Purdue team being buried in seventh place.

After scoring a major upset in defeating Ohio State's defending champions, Purdue was knocked sprawling by undefeated Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and by O.S.U. in a return engagement.

Cavalier Boxers Face Penn State In Final Home Meet

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 25 (AP)—The University of Virginia boxing team, which has a loss and a tie for its record so far this season, meets its third and probably most dangerous opponent Saturday night when Penn State comes to Memorial Gymnasium for the Cavaliers' final home meet.

The match will be the ninth in 20 years against the Nittany Lions and Virginia will be seeking its fourth victory.

Virginia first met Penn State in 1925 when they defeated the Eastern intercollegiate champions, -3. They lost the next year at State College, after which the series was interrupted and was not resumed until 1938, when Virginia gained another triumph. Penn State then took two 4½-3½ victories in a row.

In the last match boxed at Charlottesville, Virginia won, 5-3, but the Nittany Lions added another 4½-3½ triumph last winter for the Cavaliers' only ring reverse of the season.



Married Man Left Wife He Dislikes, After Falling in Love With Another Girl, Whom He Plans to Wed; She Feels Need of Advice

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: About 18 months ago I met a nice young man engaged in business here. On our third date, he told me he was married and had one child; but he went on to explain that his marriage was a life of misery, because immediately after he married he learned he had no love for his wife whatever. He said he did not intend to live with her much longer; but that he must think and take his time about leaving her, because of the child.

We did not see each other again until they had separated. Then he came back to me, explained what had happened, said he was supporting the child until she would be of age, and insisted that we resume our friendship. A short time later, he was drafted into the Army—a development engineered by his wife. Because of this, he developed an attitude almost of hatred toward her, which of course is easy to understand. He fell deeply in love with me; and told me as well as his close friends that he never knew what love was until he met me. All of his actions prove this assertion.

Now he is in the European theater of war and he writes me at least every other day. He always speaks of looking forward to marrying me when the war is over and he has got his divorce. He has no communication with his wife, and often tells me that their child doesn't seem "real" to him, because his lack of love for his wife makes it impossible for him to feel close to her child. We love each other to the point of being miserable; but still, I feel the need of advice on what I ought to do. Should I wait for him? Or should I try to love someone else? Please let me hear from you. E. S.

Man Does Not Sound Savory

DEAR E. S.: By and large, the picture of this man's character, that emerges from the story of your dealings with him, is not very savory. Attitudes which indicate decidedly second-rate human qualities include: (1) His loose-mouthed discussion of his marital difficulties. (2) His flighty discovery, immediately after marriage, that he had no love for his wife whatever. (3) His quitter theory that this personally unsatisfactory condition entitled him to default on his marriage vows, while living with her; and afforded full justification for deserting her, when finally it suited his self-serving purpose to do so. (4) His public airing of his newly minted flimsy attachment to you; and his burning resentment, and his gently broadcast, of his wife's counter-thrust in turning him in to the draft board. And, (5) His later-day repudiation of any heartfelt or significant interest in his child.

In fact, the only praiseworthy note I find in his performance since meeting you was his early expression of responsible concern for his child, and his remark to you, after leaving his wife, that he intended to support the child until she would be of age. However, his recent utterances to the effect that he is losing all sense of relatedness to the child, and that he is incapable of experiencing genuinely close human ties and abiding loyalty; that his grasp on any kind of realities or enduring obligations is feeble indeed, and that, with the easy expediency that is a predominant trait of shallow natures, he is beginning to build up reasons (sufficient to himself) for eventually washing his hands of responsibility for the child's welfare, too.

He Produces Unhappiness

STUDYING his potentials in the light of his actions, then, I should say you would be building on quicksand in marrying him. I doubt that he would be any more loyal, dependable or appreciative in relation to you, after the novelty of possession had worn off, than he has been in regard to his present wife. I think his two inadequacies produce most of his troubles in the married state, and therefore my advice is to try, by all means, to switch your affections to someone else.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Martha Ellyn's Platter Chatter

Lucky Capitalites—They Can Eat Fish

A number of conditions have been contributing to the availability of food supplies. The recent order of the Office of Defense Transportation temporarily restricting the moving of some items over transportation lines has of necessity occasioned a shortage of some perishable merchandise.

Washington is fortunate in having a nearby source of fish. Not all the fish that are favorites are available, but there is a large enough selection to vary the kind served. Frozen food dealers, too, have been able to furnish items to keep the menus from becoming monotonous. The frozen fish items are an economical buy—at least economical considering some of the prices on foods. Mackerel, cod and fish cakes are among the frozen fish items. A pound of mackerel costs about 35 cents; cod sells for about 40 cents a pound; fish cakes, a 12-ounce package costs about 33 cents.

My favorite adviser on fish supplies tells me that he now has fresh Spanish mackerel and shad. Either of these fish can be made into a main dish that will be talked about by guests for a long time after they have eaten the last morsel.

Too many cooks think that the only way a fish can be cooked is by the frying pan method. Fried fish can be delectable, but no one wants to eat fried fish all the time, any more than they want eggs cooked by the frying method 365 days a year.

Sauces and stuffings are both important in fish cooking. Many of the sauces normally served with fish require a goodly amount of butter. Butter is for the average person not available in quantities to make butter sauces, but tartar, creole, savory and mustard are all sauces that are fine for serving with fish.

A fish loaf makes an appealing dish. You can pack more little bits of food into a fish loaf to make it flavormore than you might think. With this dish as the main item on a menu let's plan a dinner:

Dinner Menu

Onion Soup
Fish Loaf with Sauce
Escalloped Tomatoes
Green Beans
Slaw
Lemon Pie
Beverage.

A fish loaf can be cooking while the rest of the meal is being assembled. Four servings can be made from 1 pound of fish. This is the recipe:

FISH LOAF

Drain, then flake 1 pound (2 cups) cooked fish. Combine, then beat 1 egg, ¼ cup undiluted evaporated milk or cream, ¼ cup soft bread crumbs, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 2 teaspoons lemon juice or 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, 1 tablespoon of melted margarine or butter, 3 tablespoons minced parsley, 2 tablespoons chopped celery, onion or green pepper. Add the flaked fish. Place the ingredients in a greased baking dish in form of a loaf. Bake in a hot oven 400 degrees for 30 minutes. Serve with favorite fish sauce.

If you want to cook a Spanish mackerel to deliciousness the following recipe will do it:

BAKED SPANISH MACKEREL

To be able to lift the fish from the pan without breaking it, place it on a clean piece of cloth such as muslin or cheesecloth, then when the fish is baked it can be lifted out of the pan and turned over on the serving plate without breaking it. Clean the fish. Stuff with favorite dressing. Rub fish with salt, soft butter, margarine or cooking oil. Dredge with flour, season with paprika. When bacon is available three or four gashes can be cut into the fish and pieces of bacon forced into the cuts. Line a shallow baking pan with waxed paper. Place the fish in pan with a small amount of bacon drippings. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees, allowing 15 minutes to the pound. Baste frequently with mixture made of 2 parts water and 1 part butter or margarine. Serve fish garnished with slices of lemon and sprigs of parsley. Serve with shrimp, mustard or curry sauce.

Dressing—Combine 1½ cups bread crumbs, 2 tablespoons chopped onion, ¼ cup chopped celery, 2 tablespoons chopped parsley, 1 beaten egg. Season ingredients with ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika. Use enough milk, melted butter or soup stock to make a loose dressing. Fill the fish, sew the sides together.

There is no use for mother to say, "Now, tell me honestly, did you or did you not leave the yard?" for, having made the false statement, Frances is condemned to stick to it.

Mother made her mistake when she asked a question the answer to which she already knew. Yet mothers tend always to do this; know the truth and yet try to wring a confession from a child so that they can feel even more righteous about punishment. "It wasn't what you did," they can say smugly, "it was because you lied to me."

"White" Lies Are Common

Most children will lie, if given the opportunity to do so, and if to tell the truth would seem to carry a heavy penalty. Had mother come home and said, "I saw you coming back from Evelyn's. How did you happen to go there when I asked you to stay at home?" At which Frances would have explained that Evelyn called her up and she ran over just a minute to give her a book she wanted to look at. No real harm there, just a reasonable explanation which any mother would accept.

Such lies a mother can anticipate, and can thus avoid inspiring the child to lie. For it is typical of children, that young or old, when they feel a tension in the air, they feel punishment imminent and hurry out of its way, taking any course that presents itself.

And every woman who "makes it do," By a skillful turn of the wrist, And keeps it without apology, Is high upon the list.

Ration Points For Today

JANUARY 26, 1945.

MEATS: PATE, STEAK—Book 4 red stamps 3-5 through 2-5 now good. No termination dates have been set. OPA says none will be invalidated before March 1. Best series will be validated January 30. Last, shortening and salad and cooking oils are back under rationing.

PROCESSING: FOODS—Book 4 blue stamps 3-5 through 2-5 and 4-2 through 0-2 now good. No termination dates have been set. OPA says none will be invalidated before March 1. Best series will be validated February 1. Next series will be validated February 1. SUGAR—Book 4 stamp 34 good for five pounds. No termination date set. A use stamp for five pounds will be validated February 1. Must get 3 failed of 2½ months. SHOES—Book 3 airplane stamps 1, 2 and 3 valid indefinitely; OPA says no plans to cancel any. GASOLINE—14-A coupons valid for four gallons through March 31. 1-B, 5-C, 2-B, 5-C, 4-B, 5-C coupons good for five gallons each. PURE OIL—Old period 4 and 5 and new period 1, 2 and 3 coupons valid throughout the current heating year.



LAST MINUTE PLANS for the President's Birthday Dinner which takes place next Monday at the Mayflower, occupy two members of the committee, Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., wife of the Secretary of State, chairman of the decorations committee and Cornelia J. Mack.

Mrs. George Maurice Morris

chatted with her girlhood friend, Senora de Brull, wife of the Minister Counselor of the Cuban Embassy. Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss looked charming in black with a black hat on her burlesque gold curls.

Deep in conversation with Mrs. Bliss was pretty Mrs. Edw. Pitt, whose husband was U. S. Charge d'Affaires when the Germans took over Paris. Mr. Pitt is now on duty at the State Department.

Mrs. Frederick Brooke, with great humor and imagination, was giving a description of Washington last war and this war while Countess Daisy de Buyer added some impressions of her own. Countess de Buyer is head of a French unit of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Wayne Chaffield-Taylor was admiring a delightful small seascape which Mme. Batigne said she had picked up in New York at an auction. Mme. Batigne has written books on French modern art and is an expert on practically everything from painting to interior decoration.

Her husband is in charge of the French loan collection at the National Gallery besides doing a job as chief of the Beaux Arts department of the French Embassy.

Mrs. Stanley Hornbeck, whose husband is the new U. S. Ambassador to the Netherlands, was enjoying Mme. Batigne's luncheon and others were Mrs. George Thorpe, Mrs. Sidney de La Rue and Mrs. Waldo Leland.

There is a very agreeable and popular young lieutenant stationed in Washington whom I shall call Lieutenant Curleytop. He uses a particularly luscious-smelling hair lotion which all his feminine friends insist would be more suitable to them and for which they hanker.

But Lieutenant Curleytop says he has it made to order and won't

give the secret away. Says only the best is good enough for the Army and besides it gets him a lot of attention from the ladies.

An older officer came into the lieutenant's office the other day, sniffed, looked around for a beautiful woman and found none. When he was told the source of the delightful aroma he sniffed again and said, "I'm certainly glad Lieutenant Curleytop doesn't smell like all the rest of the Army." Another sniff. "But I'm also glad all the rest of the Army doesn't smell like Lieutenant Curleytop."

A DIGNIFIED and important-looking man came into an airline office recently and asked for a ticket to San Francisco. He must have been known to the clerk who said he was afraid he hadn't anything just then but would see what he could do.

"Oh," said the genial traveler, "Don't put yourself to any trouble! I don't want any special attention! Just treat me like a dog!"

TAKING THE DIME for their yardstick, the freshman class of the National Cathedral School for Girls hopes to get a mile of them at the benefit which they are giving this afternoon for the infantile paralysis fund.

The benefit will take place from 3 to 5 p. m. at the school gymnasium on Woodley road and admission is 10 cents. The up and coming little lassies call their entertainment "Ye Olde Tavern, Down the Hatch," and anticlimax it with "Soft drinks only."

There will be a stage show and fortune telling. Those soft drinks and what they lovingly term "food" will be extra.

Navy Officer Weds Thelma Kanatzer

Lieut. (j. g.) William Mays Burkhalter, USNR, and Miss Thelma L. Kanatzer, for 4½ years secretary to Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky, were married recently in Immanuel Baptist Church in Covington, Ky.

The bride attended Transylvania College in Lexington, Ky., and the University of Cincinnati. Lieutenant Burkhalter was graduated from the University of Tennessee and was an attorney for TVA before entering service. He recently returned after 20 months duty in the South Pacific.

Kennedys Among Hosts

Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Kennedy, jr., will entertain at a cocktail party today from 6 to 8 p. m. at the United Nations Club, honoring Mrs. Kennedy's brother, Lieut. Dana C. Chase and Mrs. Chase of Brattleboro, Vt.

Lieutenant Chase has just returned from two years in the Southwest Pacific and is en route to North Carolina where he will be stationed.

Town Talk—

Mme. Bonnet Admires 2-Year-Old Hat Of Own Design at Mme. Batigne's Party

By Eva Hinton

MME. RENE BATIGNE invited a few of her American friends to meet Mme. Bonnet, wife of the French Ambassador, at an informal buffet luncheon the other day.

Everyone agrees that Mme. Bonnet is chic. But the best thing about her is the warm, personal regard which everyone feels for her even at first meeting. Perhaps it's her way of talking to everyone on the same level, the level of just a human being. Perhaps it's a subtle quality of kindness which emanates from her.

Mme. Bonnet was delighted with the hat of Mme. Andre Boissier. "You see," she said, "I made it for her two seasons back when I had my shop in New York, and it is still smart." The hat was a small beige sailor with a rolled-up brim and a black veil, and Mme. Boissier wore it with a matching beige blouse and black tailleur.

Mme. Bonnet said that she has given her hat shop to the girls who worked for her. "Such sweet girls," she continued, "and so afraid of being left to run it on their own. You really must go and encourage them next time you go to New York."

Mrs. George Maurice Morris chatted with her girlhood friend, Senora de Brull, wife of the Minister Counselor of the Cuban Embassy. Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss looked charming in black with a black hat on her burlesque gold curls.

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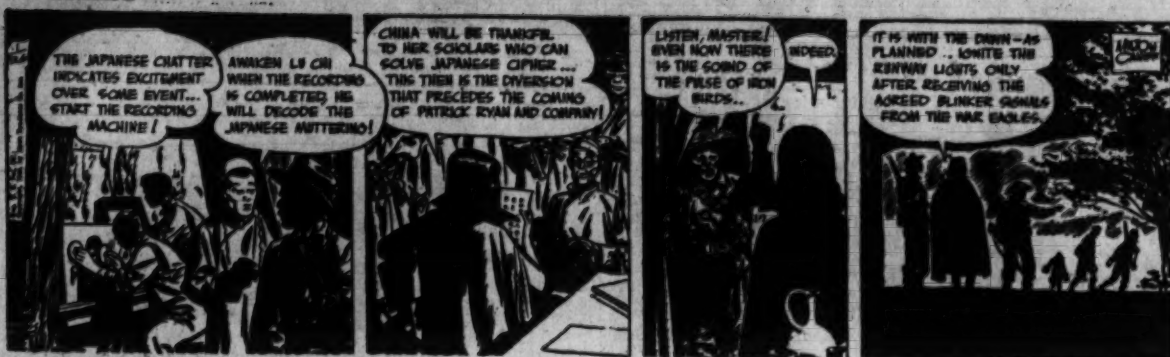
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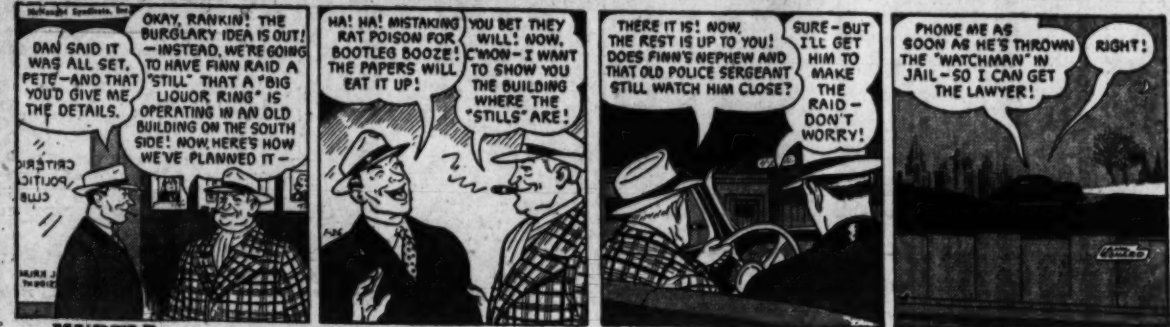
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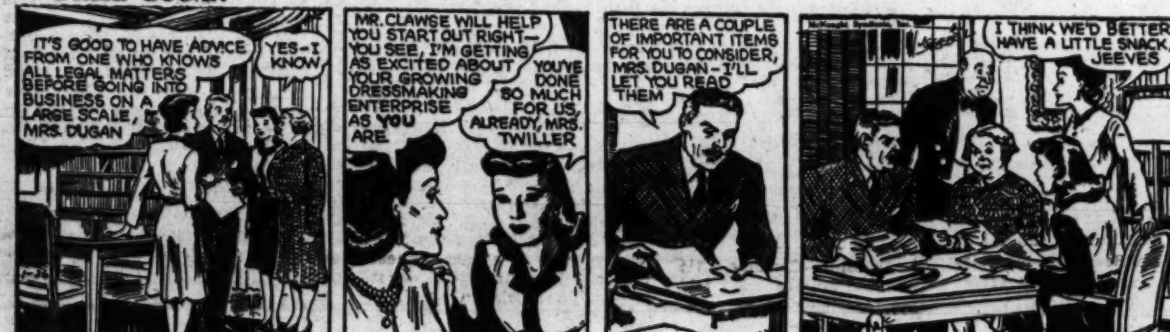
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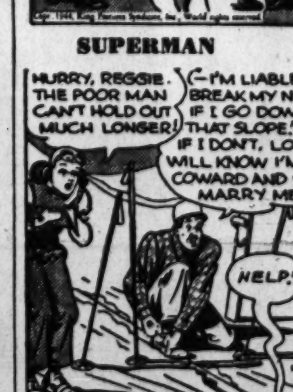
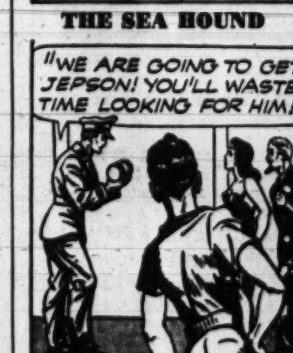
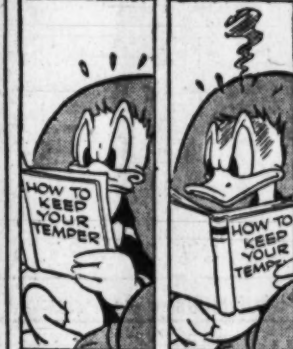
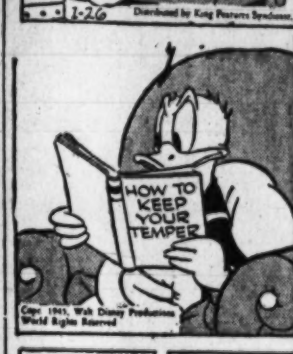
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Today's Radio Programs

Friday, January 26		Washington		Eastern War Time		
WMAL	630/WRC	980/WOL	1260/WINX	1340/WVDC	1450/WTOP	1800
News, 6, 7, 8:30. Pre-lude, 6:05-7. Town Clock, 7:10-7:45 and 8:05-9. World Round-up, 8-9. David Willis, 7:45, up, 8.	News, 6, 7, 7:55. 8:30. Bill Carson, 8:30-9. World Round-up, 8. David Willis, 7:45, up, 8.	Sign On and Music, 5:30. News, 5:45. 6:30. 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30. Art Brown, 8:35-9.	Jerry Strong, 6-9. News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, and 8:30.	News, 6, 6:30, 7:30. 8:30. Crowley, 6:45-7. Bob Ellis, 6:45-7:30. 7:35-8:30. Joy Boys, 8:35-9.	Corn Squeezing Time, 5:45-6:45, 7:30, 8. Godfrey, 7:45. 7:30. 7:35-8:30. Joy Boys, 8:35-9.	Godfrey News Home Service Daily CBS Air Theater
9:00 Breakfast Club 1:15 3:30 4:45	Birth and Madness 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Art Brown Brown at the Organ Listen Ladies! 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Music Hall Music in the Air Traffic Court 1:15 3:30 4:45	Music Salon 1:15 3:30 4:45	Godfrey News Home Service Daily CBS Air Theater	
10:00 My True Story 1:15 3:30 4:45	Lora Lawton World News Finders Keepers 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Moneybags Shady Valley Folks 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Music Hall Music Hall 1:15 3:30 4:45	Bing Crosby Good Neighbor News: Neighbor Club Good Neighbor Club 1:15 3:30 4:45	Valiant Lady Light of the World Evelyn Winters Bachelors Children	
11:00 Breakfast with Tom Brokaw 1:15 3:30 4:45	Road of Life Rosemary Star Playhouse David Harum 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Billy Repaid Ask Jane Porterfield Melody Time What's Your Ideal 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Symphony Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante 1:15 3:30 4:45	Texas Joy Boys News: Morning Matinee 1:15 3:30 4:45	Amanda Second Husband Bright Horizon Aunt Jenny	
12:00 News: Evans 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Improvisations Look to This Day Matinee Today 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Wm. Lang Mile of Dimes 392d Army Band 1:15 3:30 4:45	WINX News It's Bing Navy Band 1:15 3:30 4:45	Password Please News: With the 400 Lunch With the 400 1:15 3:30 4:45	Kate Smith Speaks Big Sister Helen Trout Our Gal Sunday	
1:00 Bankage Talking 1:15 3:30 4:45	Nancy Osmond Tropical Echoes Morgan Beatty 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Compton Bob Stanley's Orch. Luncheon With Lopez Tunes 1:15 3:30 4:45	WINX News Musical Bouquets 1:15 3:30 4:45	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman 1:15 3:30 4:45	Life Can Be Beautiful Ma Perkins News: Bernardino Flynn The Goldbergs	
2:00 Music Box 1:15 3:30 4:45	Guiding Light Today's Children Women in White Betty Crocker 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: C. Foster Melodic Melody Time Johnny Heblitt True Detective 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Judge Rhythm Mile of Dimes Judge Rhythm 1:15 3:30 4:45	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman 1:15 3:30 4:45	Joyce Jordan Two on a Cue Perry Mason Tena and Tim	
3:00 Morton Downey 1:15 3:30 4:45	Woman of America Ma Perkins Pepper Young's Family Right to Happiness 1:15 3:30 4:45	Compton: Music Waltz Time Russ Hodges 1:15 3:30 4:45	WINX News I for Two Stock Market Reports 1:15 3:30 4:45	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman 1:15 3:30 4:45	Mary Martin Janice Gray News for Women	
4:00 "Time" Views News 1:15 3:30 4:45	Backstage Wife Stella Dallas Lorenzo Jones Young Widow Brown 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Walt. Compton Russ Hodges 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Rhythm Range Rhythm Range Jam for Supper 1:15 3:30 4:45	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman 1:15 3:30 4:45	GE House Party Sing Along Club	
5:00 Terry and Pirates 1:15 3:30 4:45	When a Girl Marries Front Page Farrell 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Melodies Supermen Just Plain Bill Front Page Farrell 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Music Hall Music Hall 1:15 3:30 4:45	Band of the Day Sinatra vs. Crosby News: Theater "Theater of the Air" Tom Mix 1:15 3:30 4:45	Stump Us News: City Desk The Facilitator	
6:00 News: Optimists 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Laila Eld Muscadine Dutch Bergman Lowell Thomas 1:15 3:30 4:45	Compton: Music Cleanup Time Johnson Family Russ Hodges 1:15 3:30 4:45	WINX News Hollywood News News for Young Amer. 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Melody Lane Melody Lane Leon Pearson All Sports Parade 1:15 3:30 4:45	MacKenzie, Cadillac Lyn Murray Show "6:30 Show" News: J. Harsch	
7:00 Ethel and Albert 1:15 3:30 4:45	Perry Come World News Stringtime Herson in Person 1:15 3:30 4:45	Fulton Lewis, Jr. Sinfonietta 1:15 3:30 4:45	WINX News Close Harmony Charles Perrier Help Wanted 1:15 3:30 4:45	Romantic Rendezvous Lincoln Hotel Orch. Talking Pictures Bible Question Box 1:15 3:30 4:45	Jack Kirkwood Let's Go to Top Friday on Broadway	
8:00 Stars of the Future 1:15 3:30 4:45	Highways in Melody Duffy's Tavern 1:15 3:30 4:45	Sizing Up the News Richard Eaton Freedom of Opportunity 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Christian Science Lecture 1:15 3:30 4:45	Castles On the Air News: 1450 Club 1450 Club 1:15 3:30 4:45	Aldrich Family Adventures of the Thin Man; News	
9:00 Famous Jury Trials 1:15 3:30 4:45	Waltz Time People Are Funny (Vincent Lopez) 1:15 3:30 4:45	Gabriel Heatter Maryland Teachers Double or Nothing 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Symphony Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: 1450 Club 1450 Club 1:15 3:30 4:45	It Pays to Be Ignorant That Brewster Boy	
10:00 Norman Condon 1:15 3:30 4:45	Amos 'n' Andy Sports Newsweek To Be Announced 1:15 3:30 4:45	Joe Baksi vs. Leo Oma Boxing Memories 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Memories Doctors Talk It Over Eddie Heblitt 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Rhapsody Texas Joy Boys 1:15 3:30 4:45	Moore and Duranta Slugs Door Canteen	
11:00 News: Evans 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Music Richard Harniss We Came This Way 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Billy Repaid Fulton Lewis, Jr. 400 Club Leo Reisman's Orch. 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Music Musical Roundup Stardust 1:15 3:30 4:45	Hits of the Day News: Hits of the Day Hits of the Day 1:15 3:30 4:45	News: Dady and Hope Arch McDonald's Moonlight Feature Story	

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